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The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

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—OF—

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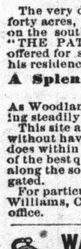

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Of the Latest Styles,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

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DRESSMAKING!

Ladies taught to Cut and Fit by Chart.

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One of the most reliable in use.

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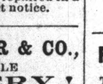

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Market in College Block.

CORNER MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Meat Delivered anywhere in Town.

jaldw

Elston & White,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Strictly Pure Medicinal

LIQUORS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

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—ALSO,—

Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.

☞ Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.

The Proprietors being experienced Druggists.

STORE, OPP. POST OFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.

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Forty Acres of Land

FOR SALE

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Ripley's corner on the south side of Main street, know as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

A Splendid Chance for Investment,

As Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office. no17-tf

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JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

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FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns; also

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de13-w3m

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Single Meals, 25 cts. - Board, $4.00 "
Single Rooms, 50 cts. Family Rooms, $1 @ $2.50.

Fine Wines at the Bar. A Billiard Room attached. (Street Cars pass the door every Six Minutes.)

Free Omnibus to and from the House. [de13w

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AT MR. GREENE'S JEWELRY STORE

COLLEGE BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

no23dw

IMPORTANT

TO THE CITIZENS OF YOLO CO.

It is with pleasure that we here state that we have just completed the delivery of our "ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF SAN MATEO COUNTY" with entire satisfaction to our patrons and ourselves, and that we are now about to commence our work in your county, hoping and believing we shall by our untiring efforts be able to produce a work of your county that will not only be an honor to us but of incalculable value to each and every individual in this county, and to produce a work of this kind we (of course) are dependent upon you as individuals for our support in this our undertaking. We now propose to make a trial canvass, and if sufficient encouragement is given we will publish the work; we or our agent will call on you with a sample copy, and we trust you will give the work a careful examination; our Agent, who you will find to be a gentleman, will explain it fully to you, and we hope you will give him all the information you can, and if you think a work of this kind worthy you will aid us by giving a subscription for a copy when published. To prevent any misunderstanding we here state that Views or Illustrations are a distinct department, and must be contracted and paid for by the party who has them inserted; we have special agents for this department.

With these remarks we wish you a happy and prosperous New Year.

Moore, DePue & Co., Publishers,

EAST OAKLAND, CAL.

Ja2dw

French Restaurant,

2d Door West of Express Office, Woodland.

B. DENNERY, Prop'r.

Oysters in Every Style!

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

GAME AT ANY TIME IN THE SEASON.

Meals,.....Fifty Cents.
Oyster Stew,.....Twenty-Five Cents.
Raw Oysters,.....Twenty-Five Cents.

Elegantly Furnished Rooms by the Day, Week, or Month. ja17dw

Vicks' Floral Guide.

A beautiful work of **100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 300 Illustrations,** with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.

THE **Flower and Vegetable Garden,** 175 Pages, Six Colored Plates, and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

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Vick's Seeds are the best in the world. Send FIVE CENT STAMP for a FLORAL GUIDE, containing List and Prices, and plenty of information. Address,

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Woodland Planing Mill

AND MACHINE SHOPS.

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I am now prepared to fill all orders for work in Wood or Iron.

Contractors and Builders will find it to their advantage to call on us for their Mill Work.

THRESHING SEPARATORS A SPECIALTY

☞ Give me a call.

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Jaldw Near the Depot, Main St

OPPOSITION TO IMPOSITION!

Just Arrived: A Large Assortment of Patterns!

CALL AND EXAMINE EARLY!

One door East of Greene's Jewelry Store.

PRICES DOWN TO THE BED-ROCK!

Suits to Order.....$28 to $55.
Pants.....$5.50.

No Chinamen Employed.

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Jaldw MERCHANT TAILOR.

FOR COIN.

Want coin, and going to have some at any sacrifice. Lot of New Goods and Stock to come from the East for Holidays, and must have the coin to pay up. Therefore, I will make

Card Photos at $1.50 and $2.00

PER DOZEN!

Cabinets, for from $3.00 to $5.00

On and after Monday, December 9th.

This offer will be only for a time and liable to be shut down on at any time. So take advantage right off; don't wait for last days.

ja2dw **KING, Photo.**

WOODLAND MILLS,

J. M. RHODES, Proprietor.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

Fine and Graham Flour, Shorts, Bran,

CORN MEAL, ETC.

Grists and feed ground on short notice.

Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.

Jaldw

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR!

The American Board of Music Trade having reduced a certain class of Foreign Music, Piano Studies, etc.; till further notice I will sell the same at 50 cents on the dollar.

John F. Cooper's Music Store,

de23dw Sixth and I Streets, Sacramento.

A CARD.

WOODLAND, Jan. 6th, 1879.

I have this day received from GEO. D. FISKE, Manager HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA, pay in full for my loss by fire of December 24th, under Policy No. 81,620. I most cheerfully recommend the Company to the insuring public as one that can be relied upon in times of trial.

ja8dw W. A. BROWN.

A CARD.

Parties wishing the EASTMOND & COTTIER PATENT SYSTEM OF VENTILATION applied to their Water-Closets, Cesspools or Vaults will please leave their orders at **Newton's Lumber Yard,** or **W. T. Cottier, Craft Hotel,** will be pleased to furnish any information or references required.

del7dw

$5,000.

Farm for Sale—160 Acres

OF GOOD WHEAT LAND!

Credit of one-half will be given if desired for one or two years. Inquire of

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Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. no18w

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. de18w

ED. C. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG.

MARSHALL & CRAIG,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW

Special Attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases.

Harper and Prior's Block, Woodland. ja1dw

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburthelfer,)

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—First house on First, South of Main Street. de5w

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DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

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Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. noldw

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L. B. HOLMES. J. W. PRATHER.

PRATHER & HOLMES.

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Office in Bank Building. All work warranted first-class. Terms reasonable.

June 5th, 1877. nolw

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Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. noldw

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Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

Full stock of Stationery & School Books,

ALSO,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, TOYS,

Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Ammunition, Cutlery and Variety Goods. Catholic Books and Pictures a specialty.

deldw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

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Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND. deldw

J. W. KING,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.

COME AND SEE US. noldw

J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.

UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new hearse in connection with the business. del-dw

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

A large assortment always on hand which will be sold at reasonable prices. Also, GENERAL UNDERTAKER! I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a First-Class Hearse, so that I am prepared to supply everything necessary for Funerals on short notice. **Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,** opp. Peckman's Stables, Woodland. Jaldw

MACK WEBBER,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Etc., Etc.

A full stock of Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Particular Attention Given to Compounding Prescriptions.

Store accessible at all hours. ☞ One door west of Express Office. Jaldw

HOME MADE SHIRTS,

Of the Very Best Quality,

And warranted to fit, for $1.75 and $2 each—as good as traveling agents sell for $3. Patronize home manufacture by giving your orders to MRS. T. C. POCKMAN,

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WOODLAND BAKERY.

OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, cakes, etc.

WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

Bakery, on First Street,

Near Capital Hotel. noldw

WOODLAND RACE-TRACK!

J. M. PARKER, Lessee and Prop'r,

Has taken charge of this popular track and invites the patronage of horse men and the public. Every thing will be conducted strictly on the square. del2w

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 15th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Convention has at last succeeded in forming a

NEW JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

They have in this matter entirely revolutionized the government. Is it wise or unwise, is a serious question, and one upon which the people will have about two months to determine. This is perhaps the most dangerous branch of government with which to experiment. There is a singular inconsistency in the system adopted by the Committee of the Whole. The tenure of office is extremely long, while the pay is low. On the one hand the Radicals have carried, and on the other the old fogy doctrine prevails. To me twelve years seems a long time to be cursed with a bad Supreme Judge. A bad Judge may not be corrupt. He may be even just, but so interminably slow and inefficient in matters that do not arise to a cause of sufficient consequence to impeach him to be a drag, a curse to the country, and yet remain twelve years in office. The Superior Judges hold office six years. This is more reasonable.

SALARIES.

As might be expected, the grand contest was over salaries. The Supreme Justices are to have six thousand dollars and by the report of the Standing Committee the Superior Judges were divided into four classes, the 1st to receive $500, the 2nd to receive $1,000, the 3rd to receive $3,000, and some of the least counties to receive $2,000. This was making a great difference in the pay, and if justice was to be valued by this standard, the small counties would get a very inferior article. But Mr. Walker offered an amendment that gives all the Judges of all the counties $3,500, excepting San Francisco, San Jouquin, Los Angeles, Santa Clara, Alemada, Sacramento and Sonora. This was adopted by a vote of 44 to 42 and therefore I think in Convention the report of the Committee will carry. The rest of the Judicial matters were of less importance and more easily arranged. The only requisite to be elected to the Supreme Bench is a qualification to practice in the Supreme Court.

The next question was on

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The only question that has any interest to the public is the right of women to vote. There are some weak vessels in the Convention, but thanks to the good sense of the people they are in the minority. The Committee reports a clause in the following language: "Provided that the Legislature may by law remove in whole or in part the disabilities to exercise the elective franchise on account of sex."

A Mr. Blackner, who has had a great amount to say about this Constitution, was the advocate of this grand reform. There were others who sympathized with these down-trodden, much-abused, strong-minded women. There are perhaps in California 1,000 who are in favor of suffrage, and 100,000 against allowing their sex to degrade themselves by a participation in politics. We all know that when women do leave the walks of modesty they become most brazen. Their natures appear to be more susceptible of good and more susceptible of bad impressions. In other words they are more easily moulded to any character than man, (I beg pardon) than male man.

I must say that this Committee, with Hon. John Eagan at its head, showed more sense than most of the Committees, by only making a Constitution, not in legislating. They only reported five sections.

WATER! WATER!

The report of the standing Committee on Water and Water Rights was next taken up and discussed by the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Tinnin being Chairman of the Committee on one of the most valuable elements of nature, with head thrown back and chest advanced, spoke at length upon the subject of Water. He exhibited immense research, going back to Egypt, describing with great minutia the irrigating system on the Nile. The great benefit of the overflow of this salubrious river. He then spoke at length of the system in India, and elaborated upon the vast expense attendant upon this system. He passed over and paid a tribute to the Italian system of irrigating. He rather favored Italy. He did not recommend the State of California entering upon the grand system that had enriched these countries. Three or four hundred million dollars would be necessary to commence the system. Mr. Tinnin must be a natural engineer, as we learn he has never had the advantages of either an American or European education in this direction, and all his knowledge comes from his intuitive power of mind.

The report of the Committee was in accordance with the elevator case. This is the case that McFarland bucked against. The water question is not decided up to January 15. INDEX.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 18, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Convention, after wading through the report of the Committee on Water and Water Rights, and leaving it in a most unsatisfactory situation, next took up the report of the Committee on

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Section one provides for the appointment of five persons by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, as State Prison Directors, to hold office ten years, but to be classified so that one person will go out at the end of each year for ten years, the Governor having the power to remove for misconduct, insufficiency, etc.

The next four sections that were adopted were defining the duties ordinarily devolving upon the State Prison Directors.

Mr. Wellin offered an additional section that will have a very great influence upon the workings of the system.

Section 6. The labor of convicts shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company or corporation, and the Legislature shall provide by law for the working of convicts for the benefit of the State."

Mr. Moreland moved to amend by inserting before the section "After the 1st day of January, 1882." So this new system is not to commence, if it ever does, before this month 3 years.

The next subject considered was the report of the Committee on Harbors, Tidewaters and Moveable Steamers.

"Section 1. The right of Eminent Domain is hereby declared to exist in this State to all frontages on the navigable waters of this State."

Section 2 prevents all persons claiming or possessing the frontages of navigable waters from excluding the right of way when needed for public purposes and compelling the Legislature to enact laws so that access to navigable waters shall always be attainable by the people of the State.

Section 3 is long and as simple as it is long. It withholds all the tide lands within two miles of any incorporated city or town fronting on a harbor, estuary, bay or inlet, from any grant or sale to private persons, corporations or copartnerships, but sites for wharves may be rented, as amended, for 29 years. What this wise body is going to do with these lands becomes a conundrum worthy of Mrs. Partington to answer.

ORGANIZATIONS.

Upon this subject the Committee of the Whole has been wrangling for two days, It is in this that the greatest change in our State government is made.

Section 1 recognizes the legal subdivisions of the State now existing.

Section 2 refers to the removal of

COUNTY SEATS.

This has always been a bone of contention. The section provides that no countyseat shall be removed except by a two-thirds vote nor shall a removal be had more than once in two years.

Section 3 was also fought, as its provisions, it was contended, would forever preclude the formation of a new county. It requires that the establishment of a new county shall not reduce the old counties to less than 8,000 inhabitants, nor shall the new contain less than 5,000 inhabitants, nor shall any line thereof run within 5 miles of any county seat of the county proposed to be divided, and that the new county shall pay its proportion of the debts. This section brought out a long and animated discussion.

Section 4 provides that the Legislature shall establish a uniform system of county governments throughout the State, and by general laws a system of township governments, and the people of the counties shall by vote determine whether they wish this government or not. It provides for the assessing and collecting of taxes in township matters, etc.

Section five requires the Legislature to provide the several offices as Supervisors, Sheriffs, Clerks, *et cetera*, and also to fix their fees. Section six refers to the formation of Municipal Corporations, and provides that a majority of any town or city may or may not incorporate. Section seven has reference to cities of 100,000 population or over, and is inserted specially for San Francisco. It was at first passed over because the Chairman, Judge Hager, was absent. It is a peculiar section and gives great privileges to this metropolitan city. It provides for two Boards of Supervisors of 12 each, one elected for four and the other for two years. Section nine authorises this great city to elect fifteen members to form an organic law called a Charter or Constitution. This charter made by these fifteen is to be submitted for ratification and then the city of the bay is nearly separate and distinct from the rest of the States in all essentials. Section eight requires a person to be two years a resident before he can hold a city, county or township office. Section ten provides that salaries and fees shall not be *increased* after the election of officers. The Committee are not near through with this article at my writing. I do not know that I was so careless as to write *Supreme* instead of Superior in my letter describing the powers of the Courts. I intended saying, "the Superior Courts have about the same jurisdiction as the District Courts." And I might have added the County Courts.

A GRIM JOKE.

Mr. Jas. A. Johnson, the Secretary of the Convention was absent more than three days, and Mr. Swing offered a resolution declaring his place vacant and electing Mr. Thornton. This was made the special order for Monday. Mr. Johnson appeared in his place next morning and resigned after dinner of last Friday. The joke comes in that the Second Assistant was nominated and elected over Mr. Thornton, though the last is much the best reader. Thus it is, just as our hopes are about being realized, something interferes and defeats the best laid schemes. INDEX.

The Walled Lake in Iowa.

The greatest wonder in the State of Iowa, and, perhaps, any other State, is what is called the "Wallen Lake," in Wright country, 12 miles north of the Dubuque and Pacific Railway, and 150 miles west of Dubuque City. The lake is from two to three feet higher than the earth's surface. In some places the wall is ten feet high, fifteen feet wide at the bottom, and five feet wide on the top. Another fact is the size of the stones used in construction, the whole of them varying in weight from three tons down to one hundred pounds. There is an abundance of stone in Wright county, but surrounding the lake to the extent of five or ten miles there are none. No one can form an idea as to the means employed to bring them to the spot or who constructed it. Around the entire lake is a belt of woodland half a mile in length, composed of oak. With this exception the country is a rolling prairie. The trees must have been planted there at the time of the building of the wall. In the spring of the year 1856 there was a great storm, and the ice on the lake broke the wall in several places, and the farmers in the vicinity were obliged to repair the damages to prevent inundation. The lake occupies a ground surface of 2,800 acres; depth of water as gerat as 25 feet. The water is clear and cold; soil sandy and loamy. It is singular that no one has been able to ascertain where the water comes from nor where it goes, yet it is always clear and fresh.—*Dubuque, Iowa, Herald.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Republican leaders of California are already actively but secretly at work laying plans to carry the Congressional elections to be held in your State next September. The preliminaries of the canvass and the preparation of campaign material for the Radicals are all being arranged in this city under the immediate direction of Secretary Gorham and Representative Page. These two statesmen held several conferences with Senator Sargent prior to the latter's departure in search of better health, and it was unanimously decided that something must be done to catch the anti-Chinese vote. It was argued that the record of the Republican party on this question was not such as would commend an enthusiastic support from those voters who are determined that the "Chinese Must go," and the trio of California Radicals decided that their party must immediately express itself in no uncertain terms. The question as to how this expression should be given proved to be a difficult problem, and it puzzled the astute Gorham himself to settle it. Mr. Page could not accomplish anything because he was a fractional part of a

DEMOCRATIC HOUSE,

And any anti-Chinese action by that body would greatly benefit his political opponents. The Republican Senate was the proper body to give voice to the proposition under consideration, but Mr. Sargent was too ill to take the matter in hand and push it through. It was proposed to take Senator Booth into the conference and suggest to him what action to take, but this proposition was rejected in short order as impracticable and dangerous. Mr. Gorham remarked that it was not certain that his party was in the majority in the Senate just at that time, and to propose a measure and have it defeated would be "very disastrous." The conference finally determined to confide the future fate of Radicalism in California to Mr. Hayes and the Cabinet, and Mr. Page was authorized to impress them with the great importance of "positive action or expression on the subject of Chinese immigration." Subsequent to the conference the name of Representative Page has figured quite frequently among the callers at the White House, and his efforts and arguments were rewarded by the action of the Cabinet last Friday. It turns out, however, that the California Radicals are not at all satisfied with what was done. They had urged "something positive" and the Cabinet simply complied with the request contained in the resolution introduced by Mr, Luttrell at the last session. viz: to open correspondence with the view of abrogating or modifying the Burlingame Treaty. There is also another amusing feature attached to the

CABINET PERFORMANCE.

After having formally directed Mr. Evarts to comply with Luttrell's resolution, Mr. Hayes and his advisers engaged in a somewhat informal discussion on the subject of immigration. It had been suggested by Mr. Page, who is very anxious to retain his seat in the House, that if the Cabinet could not consistently adopt any official action adverse to Chinese immigration, they might pass a few pretty strong expressions non-officially which could be used in the coming California contest as expressive of party feeling. In order to carry this out an informal discussion of the subject of immigration followed the formal action and as the result, it was given out to be telegraphed to the Pacific Coast that it was the sense of the Cabinet that immigration from all sousces is working serious injury to the United States, and that it ought to be discouraged rather than encouraged; that the rise of

SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM

in this country is due to the large foreign elements flowing into it, and if all immigration could be suspended for ten years it would be a national blessing. In giving this information out to faithful (?) Radical correspondents to be sent where it would do most good, the politicians of the Cabinet seemed to think they had done all that was necessary and required of them for the benefit of Pacific Coast Radicalism. Instead of being satisfied, however, the California managers are raving like madmen. They say the action of the Cabinet will be so offensive to the Irish voters that it will be almost impossible to catch them with any anti-Chinese bait.

REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Congress reassembled to-day. There remains precisely eight weeks in which to finish up the work of the session. The Appropriation bills continue of course the chief feature of the work, These are eleven in number. Six have already been passed by the House, and three of these have, with numerous extravagant amendments, gone through the Senate. There remain therefore, but five bills to be considered by the House and eight by the Senate. The work accomplished by the House in the two weeks' time succeeding its first meeting in December was phenomenal in amount. Let it do half so well in the remaining weeks of the session, and no blame for a possible extra session can justly attach to the Democratic majority. MACAIAS.

THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.

Here is how a journalist puts it. We suppose that many people think that newspaper men are persistent duns; let the farmer place himself in a similar business position and see if he would not do the same. Suppose he raised one thousand bushels of wheat, and his neighbor should come and buy a bushel and the price was a small matter of only two dollars or less, and the neighbor says, "I will hand you the amount in a few days." As the farmer did not want to be small about the matter, he says all right, and the man leaves with the wheat. Another comes in the same way until the whole one thousand buhels of wheat are trusted out to one thousand different persons, and not one of the purchasers concerns himself about it, for it is a small amount that he owes the farmer, and of course that would not help him any. He does not realize that the farmer has fritted away all his large crop of wheat, and that its value is due him in a thousand little driblets, and that he is seriously embarrassed in his business because his debtors treat it as a little matter. But if all would pay him promptly, which they could do as well as not, it would be a very large amount to the farmer, and enable him to carry on his business without difficulty. The above comparison is too true of the difficulties that the newspaper man has to contend with.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

Success in farming, as in most other pursuits, is largely a question of the man, not of the surroundings. Some men could never become good farmers, though the library of a Lawes or Liebig were put in their hands. On the other hand, some uneducated men, by reason of great powers of observation and executive ability, produce marvelous results. In all cases the more a man studies and ponders, if he adds practice to theory, the better farmer he will become. Farming will never, in the very nature of things, be an exact science, but science will more and more lift and brighten the farmer's work. Cheap and cheaper production of raw material will attract the energies of civilized men even more in the future than in the past.

The former, of all men, carries his business in sight. His outstretched acres are daily telltales of his condition and methods. Each man that passes by on the highway can read the story of success or failure, of thrift or of shiftlessness. To ask of a farmer's bank account and income, go and question the fence corners, manure piles, and outbuildings. Look at the sleekness of his cattle, the solidity of his wagons, the strength of his harness. If everything is neat, strong, well adapted to its work, and neither cumbrous nor gaudy, then place dependence on that farmer.

Farming is the practical science of the soil. It is far removed from any mere trade, although linked multifariously with industrial pursuits. Each higher science, which has to do with air, earth, water, light, heat, electricity, and other forces dimly guessed at, helps to guide the farmer's unassuming operations. Based firmly on the general permanence of nature, the farmer's work is nevertheless affected, in a large degree, by momentary pulses, droughts, heavy rains severe cold, scorching winds, wars, famine and pestilences. The element of uncertainty is thus closely interwoven with the farmer's toil.

Large, healthy and outdoor views of men and affairs best become the farmer. He can have more time for quiet thought than his city brothers. His evenings are much more his own, and can be devoted to reading and study. The commercial side of his business, as in selling his crops, rounds has nature in one direction, as the chemical side evinced in soils and manures, may round it in another. Privacy is at his call and simplicity in his home. By slow growth and continual accretions his acres improve, until the necessity for his own labor is quite gone by, and in the affairs of the community he has become an oracle and leader, wise, cautious, forbearing, yet energetic.

Of the farmers who entangle their resources and dwindle their acres, we have not room to write. They have predominated in California—men of one crop, seven months of whose year was idle. But the type is running out in this era of competition and so-called hard times. Men who hereafter win must husband every resource, and be original in their work, solving each new problem by common sense, not by thumb-rule nor antique superstitions. A large-moulded, large-brained man the coming farmer shall be; a man in whom the poetry of nature still exists, and for whom Woodsworth and Keats have a meaning and a message; a man who knows that he stands at the portals to feed the nations from the earth's fruitful hills and valleys.

A Woodlandite in Europe.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 17, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Perhaps a few lines from this far eastern country would be of interest to your readers. I left Woodland about the 1st of September last, for Europe, accompanied by Mr. Juhl and daughter. We had quite a pleasant journey, although it was somewhat stormy on the Atlantic for a few days. We left New York in one of the Germanian mail steamers, a splendid new vessel, and wers safely landed in Cherbough, France, when I left my companions and went to Paris by rail, two hundred miles. I must say that I far prefer the American passenger cars to the French, as they are much more neat and comfortable. On arriving at Paris I went to a French hotel, very neatly and elegantly kept, but the good French people know how to charge first class prices for what we in America would term a rather second-class hash-house. A stranger, who don't understand the language, finds it very inconvenient and hard to get anything at all to eat in a French hotel, as every dish a person wants is to be called for separately. When you call for a beafsteak the Frenchman just brings a piece of meat fried and soaked in sweet oil, and a piece of bread. this is all that a person gets unless he gets hold of some one who can talk the language and assist him in making known his wants. I stayed in Paris, the "boss" city of the world, about eight days. I passed nearly all my time at the Exhibition, which I shall not attempt to say much about, as I consider myself too poor a correspondent to give my opinion publicity. I will only say that an exhibition so tastefully and finely arranged can only be gotten up in Paris. From here I went to Copenhagen, where I found my old friends and relatives. While staying here I have passed time away traveling around in the country, and visiting my relatives and the places where I spent my childhood. My stay here has been pleasant, but the climate is not by far as agreeable as in California. It has been raining, blowing and snowing nearly all the time. The railroads have, in some places, been blocked with snow and as the thermometer has been as low as 130 degrees below zero, you may think it is pretty cool for a person used to our mild climate in California. I expect soon to be in your midst again, as I intend to leave here in a few weeks for my future home, in Yolo, the garden spot of California. Through your news agent, Mr. Berg, I have received a copy of your weekly paper, which I have read with great interest; it has also been quite a curiosity to a good many here to see that we have such good newspapers out in the far West, which they consider a regular back woods country. Still I find a good many here who can read English first rate. When I first arrived here I could hardly stand the cold weather, but now I have got pretty well used to it, and feel stout and healthy. After a person has become used to the climate of California it would be almost impossible for him to contentedly stay here. Times are very dull all over Europe, and when people complain in California they don't really know what dull times are. Here a farm hand, for instance, gets $40 a year, and a mechanic from 65 cents to 75 cents a day and board themselves. That is what a Californian would call bed-rock figures. R. B. JOHNSTON.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1879.

Husband and Wife.

"Oh, kiss me once before I go,
To make amends for sorrow;
Oh, kiss me once before we part
Who shall not meet to-morrow.

"And I was wrong to urge your will,
And wrong to mar your life;
But kiss me once before we part,
Because you are my wife."

She turned her head and tossed her head
And puckered up her brow;
"I never kissed you yet," said she,
"And I'll not kiss you now.

"Tho' I'm your wife by might and right
And forsworn marriage vow,
I never loved you yet," said she,
"And I don't love you now."

So he went sailing on the sea,
And she sat cross and dumb,
While he went sailing on the sea
Where the storm-winds come.

He'd been away a month and day,
Counting from morn to morn;
And many buds had turned to leaves,
And many lambs were born.

And many buds had turned to flowers,
For spring was in a glow,
When she was lain upon her bed
As white and cold as snow.

"Oh, let me kiss my baby once,
Once before I die;
And bring it sometimes to my grave
To teach it where I lie.

"And tell my husband when he comes
Safe home from sea,
To love the baby that I leave
If ever he loved me;

"And tell him, not for might or right
Or forsworn marriage vow,
But for the helpless baby's sake,
I would have kissed him now."

A Family Jar.

A STORY OF HOME AND LOVE.

Philemon Hayes and Nancy Ray had been just three weeks married.

They sat at breakfast in their cosy dining room one fine morning in summer, totally infatuated with each other. Never such happiness as theirs before! The felicity of Adam and his lady before they made the acquaintance of the serpent, was not to be mentioned in the same breath.

They kissed each other between every cup of coffee, and embraced twice—sometimes thrice during every meal. Just now they were speaking of disagreements. Some friends of theirs had fallen out and refused to fall in again.

"We never will disagree, will we, Phil, dear?" asked Mrs. Fanny.

"Disagree! will the heavens fall?" returned Phil.

"I sincerely hope not. It would be decidedly disagreeable," laughed Fanny; "but if I thought we should ever quarrel and have harsh thoughts toward each other, I should be tempted to terminate my existence."

"My precious Fanny!" cried Phil, springing up and upsetting the toast plate on the carpet, of which he was perfectly oblivious in his eagerness to get his arms around Fanny—"My foolish little darling! as if we should ever be so absurd! (A kiss). May I be drawn and quartered (another kiss) if I ever speak one word that shall cause a tear to fill the divine eyes of my dearest (a third explosion) Fanny!"

"Oh, how happy you make me, Phil. I shall try so hard to be just the faithful, loving wife you deserve. Now finish your breakfast, deary. The toast will be growing cold. And oh! Phil! did you notice Mrs. Smith's horrid new bonnet last night? I declare it destroyed all my pleasure in the music. I do wish people who wear such untasteful bonnets would stay at home from these delightful concerts!"

"So do I, Fanny. I noticed the ugly thing the moment we entered the hall. Blue flowers and pink ribbons, and she as dark as a Creole!"

"No, my love, the flowers were green. Green and blue look so much alike by gas-light."

"I know they do, but I noticed it so particularly that I could not be deceived. Blue—especially light blue—looks fearfully on a dark-complexioned woman."

"So it does, Phil; I quite agree with you, dear. But the flowers were not blue, they were green. I saw them at Mrs. Gray's shop before they were purchased."

"My dearest—Fanny, of course you think yourself right, love, but I have a very good eye for color, and noticed these flowers with great attention. Blue anemones with yellow centers."

"Green hibuscus with white centers, my dear Phil. Very pretty for a light-skinned woman, but horrid for a brunette."

"Why, Fanny, how absurd! As if I could not determine a color when I studied it half the evening!"

"But it was by gaslight, my love. It would look altogether different by daylight. It was such a pale green."

"It was such a pale blue. I remember, I thought of the sky before a storm."

"And I thought of the sea. It was nearly sea-green."

"Why, Fanny, ridiculous! It was sky-blue."

"How you do contradict me, my Philemon. It was a very light green."

"And I insist it was blue."

"Do you mean to tell me I lie?"

"I mean to tell you you are mistaken."

"Which amounts to the same thing."

"You make the application, Mrs. Fanny Hayes."

"Mr. Philemon Hayes!"

"Fanny!"

"I say it was green, sir!"

"I say it was blue, so there!"

"You are a wretch, Phil, a real, mean, heartless wretch!" and Fanny pushed back her plate angrily.

"And you are an opinioned, self-willed woman!" and Phil, in his agitation, upset the coffee, scalding the cat's back and himself at the same time.

"The deuce!" cried he, rubbing his red fingers with his handkerchief. "I wish I had never seen a woman!"

"What's that, sir?"

"Confound the women! They're a curse to the world!"

"You brute!" cried Mrs. Hayes, now thoroughly incensed—"take that," and seizing the plate of muffins she took aim at Phil's head, but, being a woman, her aim was not so accurate as it might have been, and the plate went through the window, smashing in the tile of Fitz James Jones, who was passing, and the muffins were scattered in wild confusion about the room.

Phil was indignant. He laid his hand on the poker.

"Oh, strike!" exclaimed Fanny. "It will only be in place with your other conduct. Don't let any notions of honor restrain you, because you never had any."

"Fanny, beware, you try me too far."

"I'll go home to pa, that I will. You inhuman monster you—I'll be divorced from you this very day. So there!" and the platter of ham made a journey after the muffins.

Just at that moment, Phil's Uncle John, a shrewd old fellow, appeared on the scene. He surveyed the group with an anxious twinkle of the eye.

"What's the matter, Fanny? Anything gone wrong?" he inquired.

"Gone wrong! Matter enough! Oh, Uncle John, he's a wretch, and set out to strike me with a poker."

"And she threw a plate of muffins and the ham at me."

"He's a monster, Uncle John. I'll be divorced from him this very day. He is worse than a savage."

"So he is," cried Uncle John, entering warmly into the spirit of the thing.

"So he is"—stripping off his coat—"and I'll settle the matter at once. You stand back, Fanny; I'll give him such a thrashing as he'll be likely to remember. Striking his wife with a poker indeed! I'll rectify matters;" and Uncle John grasped the long-handled feather-duster and flourished it threateningly around the head of his nephew. "There, sir, take that! and that! and that!" exclaimed he, bringing down the feathers on the shoulders of the amused Phil. "Fanny, my dear, I'll not leave a bone of him whole."

Fanny's round blue eyes had been growing larger and larger—and now her indignation broke.

"John Hayes!" she cried; "you're a heathen, and an old, meddling vagabond! Let Phil alone! He's my dear, dear husband, and you've no right to touch him. He is an angel. He never intended to strike me. Be still striking him, or you'll be sorry!" and Fanny seized the broom from behind the door, and prepared to battle.

"Stand back!" cried Uncle John, "he's a monster, and deserves death. The man who would threaten to strike a woman should be hung."

Fanny's eyes blazed. She flew at Uncle John with the spite of a tigress, and the way the trio went round the room was worth witnessing. Uncle John after Phil with the duster, and Fanny after Uncle John with the broom.

Phil made a spring for the window, but there was a whatnot in the way, and getting his leg entangled in that, he brought the whole concern to the floor. Ambrotypes, books, vases, rare china, and a hundred cherished curiosities, all were involved in a direct ruin.

Phil went down with the other things, Uncle John stumbled over him, and Fanny only saved herself by seizing the bell-rope, which brought her two servants to the spot.

Of course they took Phil and Uncle John for housebreakers, and if Fanny's explanation had not been enforced by sundry touches of her broomstick, the consequences might have been serious.

The first moment of calm was seized upon by the young couple to embrace each other.

"My angel Fanny!"

"My precious Phil!"

And then followed an explanation like the bursting of beer bottles.

Uncle John left the house during this interesting performance, still firmly of the opinion that the surest way of reconciling a wife to her husband is to get a third person to abuse him.

AFRAID OF BEING KISSED.—A man was once walking along one road and a woman along another. The roads finally united, and man and woman, reaching the junction at the same time, walked on from there together. The man was carrying a large iron kettle on his back, in one hand he held by the legs a live chicken, in the other, a cane, and he was leading a goat. Just as they were coming to a deep, dark ravine, the woman said to the man, "I'm afraid to go through that ravine with you; it is a lonely place, and you might overpower me and kiss me by force."

"If you were afraid of that," said the man, "you shouldn't have with me at all; how can I possibly overpower you and kiss you by force when I have this great iron kettle on my back, a cane in one hand and a live chicken in the other, and am leading this goat? I might as well be tied hand and foot!"

"Yes," replied the woman; "but if you should stick your cane into the ground and tie the goat to it, and turn the kettle bottom side up, and put the chicken into it, then you might wickedly kiss me, in spite of my resistance."

"Success to thy ingenuity, O woman!" said the rejoicing man to himself; "I should never have thought of such an expedient."

And when they came to the ravine he stuck his cane in the ground and tied the goat to it, gave the chicken to the woman, saying: "Hold it while I cut some grass for the goat," and then, lowering the kettle from his shoulders, imprisoned the chicken under it, and wickedly kissed the woman, as she was afraid he would.

A pretty story is told of General Garibaldi *apropos* of his taste for letter-writing. Some years ago a poor man came to Caprera with the intention of settling down there, so as to be near his hero while gaining a livelihood. He asked Garibaldi's advice as to what he should do, as he was somewhat too old for agriculture. The general reflected for a few minutes, then said: "The paper and ink sold on the island are detestable; import from Livorna some smooth paper, some good ink, and some fine pens." The man followed the advice, and though no one on the island bought his merchandise except Garibaldi, he got enough by that to live on. Soon after, Victor Hugo got to hear of the affair, and ordered his writing materials of the same man, who is said to be now in exceedingly prosperous circumstances. Garibaldi's epistolary inclinations have, therefore, their good side.

ABOUT THE ONLY DRAWBACK.—If Edison's electric light should take the place of kerosene in our kitchens, there must be some other plan adopted to prevent the increase of ignorant servants.—*Norristown Herald.*

Choate and Webster.

Perhaps the weight and power of Webster's character were due as much to the hours he spent in the woods and fields and on the ocean, chatting with farmers or sailors as he was engaged in hunting or fishing, as to the hours he spent in his study.

Now Choate, superior to Webster in quickness of apprehension and imagination, was an in-doors man. The larger portion of his mature life was passed in the stifling atmosphere of the courts, or in what Milton calls "the still air of delightful studies;" that is, in his library. He, of course, was not so foolish as to neglect exercise; but his exercise was commonly confined to long walks through the streets or around the Common of Boston. No one ever enjoyed nature more intensely; but he never sojourned with her. His friend Charles G. Loring, one of his competitors for the leadership of the Suffolk bar, once invited him to pass a summer day at his beautiful residence on the Beverly shore. Mr. Choate was full of enthusiasm as he walked among the woodland paths or gazed at the varying aspects of sky and ocean; he doubtless stored up in his mind images of natural beauty which flashed out afterward in many a popular speech or legal argument; but he exhausted the capacity of the place to feed his eye and imagination in half a dozen hours. "My dear Loring," he said, in parting, "there has not been a twentieth part of a minute since I entered this terrestrial paradise that I have not enjoyed to the top of my bent; but let me tell you that should you confine me here for a week, apart from my work and books I know that I should die from utter *ennui*. You are fortunate in being able serenely to delight in it day by day." If he had been asked to pass a fortnight with Webster at Marshfield or at his New Hampshire farm, and had accompanied him day after day in his shooting or fishing expeditions, not even Webster's conversation could have saved him from being devoured with an impatient desire to escape from the monotony of such an existence. All the eccentric *originals* of the neighborhood, whom Webster delighted in year after year, he would have delighted in for a day, and then dismissed them from his mind as intolerable bores; the mountain or ocean scenery might have enthralled him for a few days more; but the shooting and fishing, in which Webster took such pleasure, would have seemed to him a scandalous waste of time, which might have been more profitably bestowed on Æschylus and Aristophanes, or Thucydides and Tacitus, on Hooker and Jeremy Taylor, on Bacon and Burke, on Shakespeare and Milton.

In one particular Choate excelled Webster—that of constant high-bred courtesy to men and women of all ranks.—*Edwin P. Whipple, in Harper's Magazine.*

A Wildcat Loose in a Theatre.

There was a fight advertised to come off at the Alhambra Theatre, Sunday afternoon, between an eastern fighting bull-dog, named Turk, and a forty-two pound wildcat, a vicious brute, for $100 a side—that is, the cat and dog were to fight for their lives and men bet $100 a side on the result. The fight was to be followed by a grand olio on the stage. It was an immense bill, and it drew. In due time the cat was introduced upon the stage and was immediately followed by Turk; but at the first kiss of the dog the cat took to the audience, and the olio, instead of being performed by the troupe, was done by the spectators, tooth and toe-nail accompaniment. The first bound of the cat took it upon the piano of the orchestra. The pawer of ivory left the swelling strain unfinished, and turned a back handspring over among the audience. The next leap of the "varmint" was at the contrabass, and both player and instrument went down instanter with broken heads. The cat lingered lovingly a moment among the strings, as if to test their quality, and then sprang out among the audience. Then began an olio in dead earnest, but not the one advertised, although the fight was over. It consisted of ground and lofty tumbling, leapfrog, and such like feats of dexterity, all having a single object—to amuse the audience by a glimpse of sunlight out of doors and under the free light of heaven once more. It was perfectly satisfactory as a whole; each player did his best. Time—shortest on record—1:09. Everything went off well, especially the audience. The cat was found a few moments later looking out of one of the boxes and waiting for an encore. —*Rocky Mountain News.*

The Wife of Henry Clay.

If the biography of a great man always revealed the whole truth, it would frequently be found that his wife had played an important though an obscure part in his life's drama. An article in the Lexington (Ky.) *Transcript* lifts the curtain from Henry Clay's domestic life so far as to show his wife taking care of his family while the great statesman was looking after the nation.

What Ashland would have been but for Mrs. Clay it would be hard to tell, for her husband was at the capital of the nation more than half his time. She attended to everything, including five sons, who, according to their old teacher, Amos Kendall, were not the meekest of the lambs that gambolled at Ashland.

She managed the farm, with its crops and livestock; her household affairs, a large family of children, and not a few negro servants, so well as to assist largely in keeping up Mr. Clay's fortune, which was constantly subjected to heavy drains.

She often pulled the finest of her vegetables with her own hands, and sent them, with butter, milk and fruit, regularly to be sold.

She often said, "My children laugh at me for selling such things, but they never object to the money I get for them."

Her treatment of her slaves will be judged from her custom of rewarding them at the close of the week in proportion to their industry and good conduct. Saturday evening at Ashland with the "darkies" was synonymous with Mrs. Clay's business-table covered with little piles of silver money.

The wife of the "great commoner" cared nothing for general and fashionable society, and it was fortunate under the circumstances that she did not.

During the last four years the farming interest has extended over 22,286,000 acres of land in the United States.

Misfortune does not always wait on vice; nor is success a constant guest of virtue.

Drunkenness Cured.

The physicians and temperance men of Chicago are excited over a new remedy discovered by Dr. Robert D'Unger, which not only cures intemperance but leaves the drunkard with an absolute aversion [indifference] to spirituous liquors.

Yesterday I had a long talk with Mr. Medill about this wonderful discovery, during which I asked him:

"Is this medicine a secret?"

"No, not at all. Dr. D'Unger is a regular practitioner. He tells the secret to every one, and many of our physicians are using his discovery. I will give you a note to him, and he will tell you about it."

Armed with Mr. Medill's note, I called on Dr. D'Unger at the Palmer House.

"You are just in time," said the Doctor, "I'm just going to call on a patient now who, though a rich man, has been a debauched drunkard for three years, and a steady drinker for fifteen years. For six weeks he has been in bed as helpless as a child. His memory was even gone. He has been taking my medicine for four days."

"Is Mr.—— in bed?" asked the Doctor, as we gave our hats to the servants.

"Oh, no! he's in the parlor reading—walk in!"

And there was this drunkard, still weak, but mentally cured. When the Doctor asked him if he had any longing for liquor, he said:

"No, none whatever. I have eaten the best meal this morning that I have in fifteen years. I am not mentally depressed. I am strong, and wouldn't take a drink of liquor for the world, and—"

"Oh, Doctor!" interrupted his wife, as she took both his hands, "you have saved George, and we are so happy!" and then her eyes filled with tears of joy.

"Will that man ever drink again?" I asked the Doctor.

"No. I've never had a patient cured by cinchona rubra return to drink again. They hate the sight of liquor."

"Now, Doctor," said I, "what did you give this patient? or, in other words, tell me in plain English what your medicine is, how you prepare it, and how any one may give it so as to cure an habitual drunkard—I mean a drunkard with inflamed eyes, trembling hands, bloated body, and intellect shattered by habitual drink."

"My medicine," said the Doctor, "can be bought at any [some] first-class drug store. It is red Peruvian bark (*cinchona rubra*). Quinine is from the yellow bark (*calisaya*). Now, there are eight varieties of this bark. I use the bark from the small limbs of the red variety. Druggists call it the quill bark because it comes from twigs about the size of a quill."

"How do you mix it?"

"I take a pound of the best fresh quill red Peruvian bark (*chinchona rubra*), powder it and soak it in a pint of diluted alcohol. Then I strain it and evaporate it down to a half pint—so it is a pound to a half pint. Any one can prepare it."

"How do you give this medicine?"

"I give the drunken man a teaspoonful every three hours, and occasionally moisten his tongue between the doses the first and second days. It acts like quinine. The patient can tell by a headache if he is getting too much. The third day I generally reduce the dose to a half spoonful, then to a quarter spoonful, then down to fifteen, ten, and five drops."

"How long do you continue the medicine?"

"From five to fifteen days, and in extreme cases to thirty days. Seven is about the average."

"Now, please tell me the philosophy of this medicine—why it cures drunkenness, and how you happened to make the discovery?"

"Well, first you must understand that intemperance, first a habit, finally becomes a disease. It becomes a disease of the nerve cells, or, if talking to a physician, I should say it becomes a disease of the sensorial ganglia. I found by dissecting the brain of a man who had died of dilirium tremens that the cells of the quadri-geminal body, or the cells that send the nerves to the eye, were in an unnatural state on the outside, while within the nerve cells themselves I discovered a yellow, yeasty-looking deposit.

"Now, I asked myself what is this yellow deposit and what causes this abnormal look of the cells? It is caused, I learned after much research, by the ethereal part of the alcohol going straight to the outside of these cells. Now, if I drink milk," continued the Doctor, "or eat food, it will take it four hours to pass through the digestive organs, to be taken up in the blood, and be passed to the nerve cells from which the brain is fed; while if I drink alcohol it will go straight to the nerve-cells in three minutes. This shows that alcohol is not digested. It is not food. It is a poisonous fluid-electricity, which goes over the sensitive nerves as electricity goes over a wire, straight to the outside of the nerve-cells, which it stimulates artificially, when they should be stimulated naturally through the blood.

"If the spirit of alcohol," continued the Doctor, "were digested like soup, the kidneys and liver would extract from it its poisonous properties as they extract the injurious salts from our food and this poison would never reach the brain. Once stimulated unnaturally by a poisonous substance like whisky, the nerve-cells call for larger and larger doses, till by and by a man can drink two quarts of whiskey or eat seventy grains of morphine a day. *Cinchona rubra* stops the call for alcohol."

"Does not red Peruvian bark and alcohol both stimulate the nerve-cells? then why can one cure the other?" I asked.

"Well, alcohol is a fermented, distilled stimulant, with poison in it, while my medicine is a natural stimulant, containing no poison; so my medicine stimulates the nerves, and, not being poisonous, allays inflamation—that is, it holds the cells open until the morbid deposit is forced out, and the cells accustom themselves to receive their stimulus naturally through the arteries. It stops all craving for alcohol."

"Please explain the passage of food and poisoned alcohol to the brain again," I said.

"Well, when a man drinks alcohol it goes, like electricity, straight to the nerve cells; thence to the eye through the optic nerve; then to the brain, making a man talk lively; then to the spinal centre, limbering the back; then to the muscular system; and when it finally gets to the stomach, he vomits. Food goes just the opposite way. Food goes to the stomach first, then into the blood, then to the heart, and finally through the arteries to the brain."

"Then red Peruvian bark stimulates and builds up the nerve-cells until they begin to receive nutrition from the blood?"

"Yes, that's it. The only credit I claim is making this discovery and discovering the location of the disease known as dipsomania."

"How did you discover that red cinchona bark would cure drunkenness?"

"Well, I first discovered it down in Maryland, twelve years ago. An account was published in the *Sun* at that time. I had a case of a drunkard, Bill Stevers, who also had intermittent fever, and so I tried red Peruvian bark instead of quinine. To my surprise, it not only cured his fever, but he never wanted to drink whisky afterward. When he went into a saloon and the boys asked him to drink, Bill said:

"I can't, boys. That dogon red bark the Doctor gave me not only killed my fever, but it spoiled all the whisky in Maryland for me."

"What conspicuous cures in Chicago can you refer to, Doctor?"

"Well, Dr. S. B. Noble. He had the alcoholic disease. His nerve-cells were poisoned. He was once President of the Illinois Dental Association. He got to be a hard drinker. His mind began to be affected, though a scholar and a gentleman, beloved by everybody. He tried red Peruvian bark three weeks ago. He's a well man now, and everybody in Chicago looks at his cure as a miracle. Dr. Noble knows it was a disease, and don't object to be referred to."

I am satisfied that if the physicians in New York will give Dr. D'Unger's discovery a trial they will do more for temperance in a year than Gough and Murphy have done in all their lives. It is the first remedy ever discovered that kills the disease and the inclination to drink at one and the same time.

Trapped by a Girl.

A whole band of robbers was very neatly trapped in La Carolina, Spain, by the bravery of a girl of thirteen, who has become the heroine of the neighborhood. She is the daughter of a farmer named Fueras, and is called Caramita. The family consists of the husband and wife and daughter. The farmer sold some cattle for $1,500, and had the money in his house. A band of robbers knew of the sale and the money, and laid their plans to rob the house. After the farmer had gone out with his workpeople, a couple of strangers approached the house—a man travel-stained, supporting a woman who seemed unable to walk any further. The man explained to the farmer's wife that he was going to a distant village with his wife, and she, being ill, had broken down on the way. He asked permission for the sick woman to enter the house and rest while he went to find a conveyance to enable them to continue their journey. Permission was granted, the woman taken in, and the man left. The sick woman partook of some refreshments, and the mother and daughter went on with their work. Very soon Caramita discovered that their guest had on a pair of pantaloons, under the gown. She communicated the fact to her mother, unobserved by the visitor, and the two managed quickly to slip into another room, close and lock the door. The visitor, left alone, and knowing that his character had been discovered, threw off his disguise, and ordered the women to open the door or die. The door was not opened, and the robber began to cut through it with a large knife. At length, he hacked a hole big enough for his body, and he began to crawl through it. The woman fainted and fell on the floor. The brave girl seized her father's gun, which was in the room, heavily charged with buckshot, placed the muzzle against the side of the man, now half-way through the hole, and unable quickly to get either backward or forward, and pulled the trigger. There was an instantly dead man and a loud report. The other robber lurking in the neighborhood heard the shot and returned to the house to find his comrade's dead body plugging the hole in the door and hanging there. Before he could remove the body, which was held in the opening by the girl, and enter the room where the mother and daughter were, the farmer came with a force sufficient to capture the other robber. Then they sent for some police to take charge of the living robber and the corpse. On the person of the dead robber the police found two pistols, a poniard, and a whistle. The whistle was a treasure now, as there were doubtless more robbers within its call. The police sounded the whistle, and concealed themselves in the house to await results. The shrill call brought four more men into the house, where they were caged and ironed, and all five were marched to jail in good order, and the dead robber was buried. Little, black-eyed, Caramita saved her own and her mother's life and her father's money, made six robbers fewer in Spain, and herself the heroine of La Carolina.—*St. Louis Republican.*

GREELEY'S CRITICISM.—Horace Greeley was always a friend to Bayard Taylor, and the latter used to say that Greeley's rough criticism on some of the earlier poems were not the least of the favors received from the eccentric journalist. He once laid a gushing rhetorical poem, which had lately appeared in a millinery magazine, on Mr. Greeley's table, and waited to hear his opinion of it. The effort was signed with his initials only. Presently Greeley called to him. He was holding the magazine in his hand. Pointing to the poem with his index finger he asked: "Did you write that?" "I did, sir," was Taylor's modest reply. Then Mr. Greeley simply inquired, "What makes you print such hog wash as that?" The young poet started on his vacation, not quite certain whether he had been kicked by a mule or blessed by the best-hearted man that ever lived. *Buffalo Commercial.*

The most important piece of news, in an industrial sense, that New York has heard for some time, is that Wm. H. Vanderbilt has made arrangements for the establishment of a line of freight steamers between this city and several of the foreign ports. New York has long suffered from bad terminal facilities, and the new line will make the exportation of Western products much cheaper.

Undeterred by former failures, California will again attempt the culture of cotton.

Hawk-Eytems.

A German dentist has invented paper teeth. Tischew paper, probably.

Nobody knows where Moses was buried. Same way with Baron de Palm.

Sarcasm consists in asking a bald-headed man why he doesn't part his hair in the middle.

"When shall we eat?" asks a medical journal. Same as you drink, doctor, same as you drink; everytime anybody asks you to.

The disheartening brevity of the names of chiefs and places in the Afghanistan war has destroyed the interest of the night editors in the conflict.

A Holyoke, Massachusetts, man, advertises that he has lost a "sorrel hollow backed horse." Sorrel holloa—that indicates that the horse has a sound back.

Mr. Gladstone thinks that Homer was only color blind. We always heard there was something the matter with his eyes. That's what made him so thundering hard to scan.

President Hayes told "Gath" that he "never yet found a man who would decline an appointment to office." Ah, well, but then the president has never tried anybody outside of Ohio.

There is a young woman in Elmira, New York, with hair thirty-nine inches long. If she was only a man, what a superb corn doctor she would make. All a man needs to make him a professional chiropodist, is long hair.

This is an awfully wicked old world. An Indianapolis clergyman told me he went to hear Colonel Ingersoll lecture on "Mistakes of Moses," and saw more of his church members there than he had seen at prayer-meeting in six months.

"From the heights where my rapt imagination has carried me," writes an inspired Ohio journalist, "I can scan the unexplored ocean of futurity." Bully for you. Now just look at it carefully for a minute or two, and tell us what the republicans will nominate in 1880?

"Boys," said the old man holding an inverted match in one hand, and a dark cigar in the other, "never acquire the pernicious habit of smoking. I am a slave to it now, and yet I hate it. I never see a cigar that I do not want to burn it up." And then, with extreme satisfaction, he burned up the one he had in his hand.

The Boston *Herald* thinks $300 is a fair salary for members of the legislature. They must have incredibly good legislators down that way. $300! why, there are some men out here who would never earn that much money in all their lives if they weren't elected to the legislature, and they don't earn it then. They get it, but—

Isn't it rather remarkable that when a railroad war cuts down the fares until you can go from Cincinnati to Washington for a dollar, the man who is loudest and most enthusiastic in his expressions of delight, is the man who never travels, doesn't dream of going away from home, and has no intention of buying a ticket to anywhere?

"Broker"—No it is not true that we bought General Grant's property on Fourteenth street circle, Washington, for $25,000. We were on the point of buying it, when the resident property owners in the neighborhood learned that we were going to give it to a poor blind man, and raised such a row about it that the general was compelled to sell it to an Ohio woman.

And now the Chinese claim that the telephone is nearly two thousand years old, having been in use about that time in their country. Oh, pagans with the almond eyes, there is something that is older than the telephone. Lying. It is older than the great Chinese wall. It is older than the city of Pekin. It is as old as the first Chinese historian. And about as reliable.

"Ah, by George," groaned young Mr. Lethered, sinking wearily into an office chair, "ah, by George, my head aches fearfully." "Possible?" asked his employer, old Mr. Hardfax, with a look of curious interest and sympathy. "Possible? Something must have got into it." And then for a long time nobody said anything, and the room seemed to grow about fifteen degrees colder.

Now that the winter is upon us and the air will soon be filled with appeals to our benevolence, it is time for us to button our pockets and remember that "charity begins at home." There would be a towering monument erected to the author of that saying if it wasn't for one thing; the people who quote it oftenest are too stingy to give a nickel for anything, except two three-cents stamps.

A remarkable fall of ashes is reported on the Mexican coast, south of Vera Cruz, the ashen shower continuing nearly an hour. Ah, ha? We'll bet a thousand dollars they were the ashes of the Baron de Palm. We never will hear the last of that old pagan's carcass. Oh, that an Ohio medical student had got hold of him; the pagan and we who survive him would all be equally at rest on this point.

It is all settled now. By the provisions of Mr. Hewitt's bill, congress will declare that a dollar is a dollar, just as a horse is a horse, and that all dollars, from eighty-six cents up to one hundred shall be of the same value, just as all horses, from Dexter and Rarus down to the old blind plug in the ash cart are equally horses. An idea doesn't often strike Mr. Hewitt, but when it does, it does strike him like the side of a mountain.

There is one good thing about this electric light. When a man's collar-button gets away from him and starts off on an exploring expedition across the room, he can look under the bureau for it without resorting to the dangerous and unsatisfactory expediment of laying a glass kerosene lamp down on its side on the floor. That is, if the impression we have received is correct, that the electric light makes all light and no shadow.

"Do you think," writes a young student of human economy, "do you think the human race is decaying?" Not at all, not at all. Part of it isn't decaying because it is yet alive, and the portion of it that is dead doesn't decay because the medical student don't give it a chance. Oh no, the human race was never, in all its history, so well protected against decay as at present. Be thankful that you live in an age when the grave has been so shorn of its power that it can't hold a man so long as a sieve would hold a spoonful of quicksilver.

The St. Gothard Tunnel.

There are men living to-day in Switzerland and Italy whose life-dream has been a tunnel under the Alps. Many schemes have been investigated, and many schemes have failed.

These mighty barriers of mountains have for ages divided peoples that but for them might have been of one language, one interest, alike in laws and customs. For five hundred years there was but a stony path across the Helvetic Alps, where the St. Gothard post-road was afterward built; and it is but a century since the first vehicle on wheels was dragged over the pass, at an expense of several hundred dollars. Till that time, the traffic between two nations was borne on the backs of mules and men, who struggled, at the risk of death, along narrow, stony ways, winding around glaciers, high mountain peaks, and yawning gulfs; 16,000 persons and 9,000 horses climbed over these dizzy heights annually.

There were scarcely fewer dangers to be encountered by the bold trader even forty or fifty years ago—sudden storms, almost eternal snows, avalanches, falling rocks, dangerous and unbridged torrents, and even robbers. Nature and man conspired to make the path of the St. Gothard one of awful risk and dangers. It winds among granite pyramids and peaks nine to ten thousand feet in height, and the road itself reaches an elevation of nearly seven thousand feet. Even now the snows on the pass are so deep and the dangers are so great that commerce and travel over the St. Gothard cease for half the year entirely, the mails being carried over by messengers. Such are a part only of the disadvantages arising to some sixty or seventy millions of people from this mighty mountain wall between Switzerland and Italy.

The building of the Mont Cenis tunnel through the Savoy Alps to France, and the Brenner Road to Austria, have made it absolutely necessary for Germany and Switzerland to choose between losing the commerce and travel of the South, and building a mountain railroad, and a series of tunnels that shall eclipse anything of the kind in the world. The world knows how they have chosen.

The enterprise was too enormous for private undertaking or for private capital. In 1871, Italy, Germany, and Switzerland voted large subventions for the building of a road, to be commenced at once, running from the Lake of Lucerne, in Switzerland, to Lake Maggiore, in Italy, a distance of 108 miles. Twenty-one per cent, or nearly 120,000 feet, of all this distance, was to be tunnelled through mountains of granite.

The total length of the main tunnel, which enters the Alps at Gosschenen, in Switzerland, and emerges at Airolo, in Italy, is 48,936 feet. A number of the smaller tunnels, bringing the road up to the proper level in the Alps, exceed 7,000 feet. On the Lake of Lucerne, too, there will be important tunnels and galleries cut alongside of or under the celebrated Axenstrasse, high above the waters of the lake.

At the time the international treaty for this great undertaking was signed it was believed that the work could be done for the sum of 187,000,000 francs. A company was organized, with 34,000,000 francs of stock, in £20 shares, and 68,000,000 francs of mortgage bonds. Italy presented the undertaking with 45,000,000 francs. Germany and Switzerland each gave 20,000,000 francs. The work, however, was no more than fairly under way when it was discovered, to the astonishment of everybody, that an awful mistake had been made in estimating the costs, and that, instead of 187,000,000 francs, 289,000,000 would be required to complete the work as at first proposed—a blunder in estimates of 102,000,000 francs.

In the face of all opposition, however, the money has, at this writing, been almost raised. The three countries, parties to the treaty, have added largely to their subsidies, and the leading Swiss railways and cities have each voted sums proportioned to the advantages they hope to reap. The work goes on—in fact, has never stopped.

The contract for this enormous work is most interesting. It was granted to Mr. Louis Favre, of Geneva. By its terms Mr. Favre promises to deliver the works of the tunnel, completed, by the 1st of October, 1880. For each day the work may be done before that time the company agrees to pay him $1,000. On the other hand, however, the contractor is bound to pay handsomely for all delays. For every single day in arrear of contract he forfeits $1,000. If delay continue six months, the forfeit is $2,000 per day; and should he be one year in arrear with his work, he surrenders the contract, and forfeits $1,000,000, which he, and his friends for him, have deposited with the company as security.

On January 1, 1877, *the headings*, or a sort of advanced gallery eight feet square, pushed forward at the top of the tunnel, were halfway in. Whether the gigantic work can really be completed within the time specified is a grave question for Mr. Favre. Opinions differ, and even engineers can do little more than guess.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A BIG GUN.—The largest gun in the world is a 100-ton gun, made in England, by Sir William Armstrong, for the Italian Government. At the trial at Spezzia, Italy, with a projectile of nearly 2,000 pounds, and charges of powder of 299 to 373 pounds, the pressure at bottom of base ranged from 16 to 20 tons per square inch. The velocity of shot obtained was 1,337 to 1,504 feet per second. The targets used consisted of various metal plates of 21.8 inches thickness, backed up by sufficient wooden supports to make a total of 51 inches. A steel plate, from the Crouzot Foundry (costing $4,000), was also used, and although the shot failed to penetrate the plate, it dealt the target such a fearful blow as to fully destroy it, and there is no iron-clad now afloat capable of resisting the shot of this gun. The length of shot is from 4 feet to 4 feet 4 inches, by 19.20 inches in diameter. Length of bore of gun is 20 diameters; diameter over all, near 86 inches.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Plants protected from the influence of atmospheric electricity build up fifty to sixty per cent. less of nitrogenous matter than those subject to ordinary conditions.

A Cincinnati Police Commissioner got angry at a meeting of the Board, applied shockingly profane epithets to his fellow members, and smashed a chair by hurling it against a wall.

Sheffield, England, uses 2,000,000 shank bones of oxen every year, for knife-handles.

The Cow-fight at Nimes.

Two of the gates of the old city still exist at Nimes, offering some fine marble sculptures; but when one has been here and there about the old city, and seen all the antiquities, he returns again and again with growing interest to a contemplation of its magnificent amphitheatre. It is slightly elliptical in form, and smaller than the amphitheatre at Arles, and perhaps inferior to that in purity of style; but its situation makes it, on the whole, more attractive and cheerful, and it could once seat twenty-five thousand spectators, which is quite an army. Each division of seats—one for the patricians, another for the equitari, or knights, and two upper tiers for the plebeians—had its own vomitorium, or exit, with distinct corridors, and these are all yet in good preservation. So enormous is the strength, and so massive is the construction of this edifice that when Charles Martel expelled the Saracens from it, and filled the corridors with wood and tried to burn it down, he was unable to make any perceptible impression. The arena is still used for bull-fights on fete days. I witnessed a spectacle of this sort in that place which in a remote way served to give me an idea of the grandeur of a gladiatorial day, or a fight with wild beasts, in those bygone times when those vast tiers of marble were thronged with myriads robed in purple and gold. There were about six thousand present on this occasion. More, probably, would have attended if it had been a regular bull-fight instead of a cow-fight which was advertised on the bills. But if less exciting, there was nearly as much fun in the spectacle I saw there. It was advertised as a "course libre," which meant that all who chose could enter the arena and join in the sport. The cows, if not as dangerous as bulls, were of Spanish breed, and by no means to be despised; if their horns had not been bound in felt, more than one champion would have lost his life in the arena that afternoon. Between the horns a rosette was firmly bound, and the lucky fellow who could tear it off won a gold piece and lots of applause. Many a daring youth licked the dust that day. Several had their shirts torn off, and received very severe blows in the back, which doubtless earned for them plenty of cheap and wholesome advice when they got home. One was pinned against the wall between the cow's horns, and had a very narrow escape. Sometimes there were nearly a hundred men in the arena at once, and this was one reason why none were killed outright, for as soon as one sportsman was knocked over, all the others rushed in and diverted the attention of the poor infuriated brute, which would finally get completely worried out and baffled from the constant rush of one and another. Thus the large number of men in the arena served as a protection rather than an increase of the danger. The prize was won three times in succession by one man—young, lithe, handsome, and apparently made of steel and india-rubber. He had a genius for that sort of thing evidently; but I could not help thinking how like that was to the game of life—how many try, how few win!

The view in the galleries was scarcely less animated. On the shady side of the arena the throng was gathered from every class, from the English nobleman to the lowest canaille who could muster a few sous to pay for a back seat. Brilliant costumes and elegant toilets were not wanting to remind one of the scarlet togas and magnificent women of olden times. The voluptuous and almost imperial beauty of some of the fair dames of Nimes collected there in that hour was never surpassed in the brighter days of ancient Rome; and indeed it was Roman blood that gave to them a fiery and almost fierce splendor, such as may be rivaled but cannot be transcended out of the south of France. There were also present some fine specimens of masculine beauty. The people of Languedoc and Provence, if less intellectual-looking than those of other parts of France, certainly present one of the noblest types of physical beauty the world has seen. Throughout this multitude the most vivid interest in the game became more and more evident, stimulated somewhat, perhaps, by the absinthe, eau-de-vie, and coffee which were industriously circulated by lithe, bare-headed Ganymedes, who attracted my attention by the way in which, waiter and glass in hand, they walked and balanced themselves on the bevelled edge of the wall in front of the lower tier.

But the interest and excitement culminated during the recess between the acts, if one may so express it. The gate was unbarred, and a mob of boys and youths rushed in to participate in a scene which was evidently a customary part of the programme. For a few moments they scattered about the arena in search of coins which might have been missed by those to whom they had been thrown. Suddenly one of the spectators hurled a circular cake into the air, and it fell spinning into the arena. This was the signal for one of the most extraordinary repetitions of the Kilkenny cats' fight that ever was seen. Men and boys rushed together in a perfect bedlam of confusion, each trying to seize the cake. It was torn into a hundred fragments in a moment; and now there rained a hail-storm of copper and silver coins, bonbons, cakes, loaves of bread, and fruit, thrown by the spectators, who were aroused to the last pitch of excitement and mirth, as the multitude of men and boys scrambled together in an inextricable tangled mass of electrified humanity, every atom yelling, howling, struggling, pulling, tearing, kicking, leaping, pounding, and lurching with the energy of fighting demons, faces flushed, noses scratched and bloody, hair pulled, and clothes torn, and yet through it all entire good humor. Never in the roughest football match that I have witnessed did I see anything to approach the raciness and roughness of this remarkable and blood-stirring spectacle in the arena at Nimes.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The curious provisions of James Parker's will, at Cotuitport, Mass., that a large quantity of his late wife's personal effects, consisting of clothing, feather beds, blankets, towels, etc., be burned on the beach, and that his span of horses be shot and buried, have been complied with.

A certain degree of disregard for public opinion is absolutely necessary for one's individual dignity, virtue and happiness.

The guilt of one sin is a greater misery than the burden of a thousand crosses.

Pictures From the House.

A letter from Washington to the *Evening Post*, of New York, describes the House of Representatives as a very impressive body. It was not necessary for the writer to say that it was his first visit to the capital. I should like to read a letter of his, written with the same frankness and honesty, after the close of this short session. I should want him to be present in the gallery during a row and to attend all the night sessions and the closing ceremonies. I should want him also to keep his eye on certain members I should name. If he is attentive, he will see members roaring drunk once in a while; he will see dozens of members squirting tobacco juice over carpets that cost six dollars a yard; he will see scores of members smoking in the chamber during the sitting; he will see members stretched out on the sofas asleep, and he will hear them snore; he will see members with both feet on their desks sitting on their backbone; he will see members munching apples while attending to the public business; he will see occasionally a member with his boot off, easing his corns, and he will see much else that will detract somewhat from his description of an impressive body. A few years ago a member from one of the Southern States, now happily out of public life, was in the habit, during the sittings of the House of taking out his false teeth and wiping them on his coat sleeves and picking them with his finger nail. Another member was in the habit of combing his hair with a fine tooth comb while listening to speeches. He was very tidy about it and always spread a newspaper on his desk to prevent soiling it with the result of his labors. A member of the House from Kentucky at the close of last session went into the committee room of appropriations, and taking off his boots and stockings, perched himself upon the back of a chair and proceeded to wash his feet in the marble wash basin. One thing may be said of him, however, he was a member of the committee! Several other members were present whose stomachs were turned, and one member, Mr. Hewitt, looked at the Kentuckian for a moment and between his teeth uttered the word "damnation," and bolted from the room. This member was beaten for re-election, and it is said that his habit of occasionally washing his feet, was what defeated him. His constituents did not want their member to wash his feet and his face in the same basin. Their are many strange people in Washington. One of them is a brother of a distinguished General in the army. He is not very old, but his hair is white and his flowing whiskers are like snow. He has rooms in the Corcoran building, and is said to be very rich. He drives a handsome pair of horses, and his rooms are furnished in the quaintest fashion. He has been a great traveler, and has picked up very queer odds and ends for his room. He has the oldest furniture that can be procured, and he has a penchant for the skins of wild animals. The floors of his rooms are covered with the skins of white bears, black bears, tigers, wolves, leopards, foxes and other animals. This gentleman's chief peculiarity is in having a servant who never leaves sight of him. If he walks on the avenue Joe is somewhere behind him; if he goes to church Joe watches in the vestibule; if he goes to the theatre Joe will be found looking down upon him from the gallery; if he drives Joe is always at his side. Even the boys in the street are in the habit of watching for Joe whenever the master is in sight. What if Joe should die?—*Philadelphia Times Letter.*

Women in Turkey.

Some of the true tales which are told by the author of "Les Femmes en Turquie"—a most interesting book by the way—are as marvellous as any of the Thousand-and-One-Nights Series. The mother of Abdul-Medjid, for example, was a maid-of-all-work in the Sultan's Seraglio. It was her business to warm the baths in the palace. One day the Sultan Mohammed met her as he was going to his bath, and a caprice burst like lightning through his soul. Without ceremony the servant girl received from him the lofty distinction of Kalfa. It is more than probable that after a few minutes' reflection the Sultan regretted his precipitation, but he had given his word, and the result was that the maid-of-all-work gave birth to a prince, and was proclaimed Sultana Valide. "What a wonderful jump!" exclaims the author, "from the wash-tub to the throne!" The account which he draws of life in the Seraglio is a most painful one. Discipline is still maintained by corporal punishment. The practice of striking young girls on the soles of their feet has been abandoned, but blows are given elsewhere by the eunuchs who execute the sentences, and rods are substituted for the stick. All the young women in the palace—and there are a thousand women there, wives, favorites, relations and servants, and there are as many more on the retired list in the old Seraglio and in the courts of the princesses, all being dependent upon the civil budget—are compelled to dress in light clothing, half decolettee being the rule, and in winter are constantly exposed to colds and lung diseases. Whenever the Sultan draws his last breath, or is dethroned, his wives, favorites, and all their waiting-women have to pack up and be off within twenty-four hours.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LIVE STOCK.—Animals must not be without a liberal supply of good water. They will suffer for want of it, and will not thrive so well. Arrange for pasture in abundance for late feeding. Sow some rye for pasture late in autumn and early spring, when the ground may be ploughed for other crops. Look especially after the poor animals. Those which are poor in autumn should be disposed of in some way. Feed them up, sell them, or knock them on the head. It is better to kill them now than to care for, and watch them with anxiety for the next six months, and then have them wither up and die. At this season of the year, an experienced eye will usually pick out most of the sheep which are not worth wintering. It is too late in the year to begin to feed up poor animals, and do it most profitably.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The remains of huge glaciers have been discovered on the east side of Wind River Peak, Wyoming Territory, and on the east base of Fremont's Peak. Prof. E. V. Hayden thinks that on the west side of Wind River a glacier once existed eighty miles in length and twelve in breadth.

Scientific.

Arsenic in the green leather lining of the helmets worn by some soldiers at Konigsberg causes troublesome eruptions.

Dr. Carnelly finds that of 31 elements 26 show that the coefficient of expansion increases as the melting-point diminishes. The five exceptions are arsenic, antimony, bismuth, tellurium, and tin.

The older emery paper is, that is, the more it has been used, the better it will be for fine polishing, because the metal filled between the grains of emery forms a polishing powder of the metal itself.

It is now charged that Engineer Collins, of the Lake Shore Railroad, did not kill himself from remorse after the Ashtubula accident, but was made away with by hired ruffians in the interest of certain parties whom his evidence might have criminated.

M. Aug. Charpentier and Dr. Landolt, have found that the sensations of light and color are the result of two entirely distinct functions, and that the explanation of this is to be found in the chemical substance discovered by Boll and Ruhne, which is discolored by light, and which is renewed in darkness.

Herr Hellman considers that the dust which falls occasionally in the latitude of the Cape Verde Islands comes principally from Africa and from the Western Sahara. These dust-falls in their distribution follow the movements of the trade winds, and the heavier particles descend further to the east than the fine dust.

Dr. Albert R. Leeds, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, notes the remarkable fact that in the economy of nature an agent like ozone, which operates as a purifier and disenfectant and energetically destroys decomposition and putrescible organic substances, has but little action on the delicate coloring matter of flowers.

The gauge attached to steam engines has suggested to M. Berard the idea of applying the same principles to clocks. When the machine is running with uniform velocity the dial point is at zero, and any irregularity is shown by a right or left movement of the pointer; the same gauge can be adapted to the face of the clock, and the needle will indicate if the movement of the hands is regular or not.

The *Journal of Chemistry* says there is no nation in Europe so advanced in its methods of teaching agriculture as Italy. It possesses two high schools of agriculture, a school of forestry, a school of horticulture, one of viniculture, two veterinary schools, and twenty-one secondary schools, varying in prominence and organization, but which may be compared broadly with similar French colleges. These institutions are largely subsidized, either by the State or the province where they are situated.

Some tests have been made at Portsmouth, England, to ascertain the effect of a shot striking the air chamber of a Whitehead torpedo. The first shots were fired from a rifle, but beyond slightly indenting the torpedo, no damage was done. The Gatling gun was then tried at a range of 100 to 200 yards, but it did little more injury than the rifle. It was then fired at point-blank range, when a shot penetrated the chamber, letting the confined air, which was at a pressure of 1,000 pounds per square inch, escape harmlessly.

An interesting paper on the effect of the air within an auditorium upon its acoustic properties, is contributed by W. W. Jacques, Fellow in Physics of the John Hopkins University, to the Journal of the Franklin Institute. Preachers, singers, actors and public speakers generally will find valuable suggestions indicated by it. Mr. Jacques has repeated Tyndall's experiments, with some modifications, and arrived not only at the conclusion that currents of air of varying density form one of the chief obstacles to the propagation of sound, but that they actually modify the sound wave, and so give rise to great indistinctness.

Husband and Wife.

The following colloquy occurred in a case brought before the Edinburgh, Scotland, magistrates. The wife, when the case came on, denied that her husband had struck her, and the following extraordinary dialogue took place: Prisoner, to his wife—"How long have we been married?" Wife—"Thirty-two years." Prisoner—"How many children have I had?" Wife—"Eleven." Prisoner—"Am I an affectionate husband and father?" Wife—"Yes, very." Prisoner—"And steady at work when I can get it?" Wife—"Yes, very." Prisoner—"Do I give you all my wages?" Wife—"Yes, Robert." Prisoner—"Why did you go to the police after me?" Wife—"Because you would not light the fire, that was all." Notwithstanding this ingenious defense the prisoner was fined £2.

A successful diamond digger, returning from the Cape, was overheard holding forth to the passengers on the delights and merits of his native Kilkenny. "Shure," said he, "in the part of the country I come from there's the grandest families in the kingdom." His wife here cut in—"Well, Mike, I don't think much of your grand families. When we were at Kilkenny Castle, blessed if I didn't see two young ladies playing on the same pianner, as though with all the money there they couldn't have one apiece! Mean things, I call them.

ENGLISH POTATO BALLS.—Boil some potatoes very dry; mash them as smoothly as possible; season well with salt and peper; warm them with an ounce of butter to every pound of potatoes, and a few spoonfuls of good cream; let them cool a little, roll them into balls; sprinkle over them some crushed vermicelli or macaroni, and fry them a light brown.

Twelve hundred pounds of eider-down is annually sold by one company from Greenland. The clear and pure brings from $6 to $6 50 per pound. The exports of eider-down from Denmark, the produce of Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands, average 6000 to 8000 pounds weight a year.

It is announced that there will be an international exhibition of sea and river fishing material at Berlin in 1880. This exhibition will contain no less than nine departments. A programme will be sent abroad soon, giving all necessary particulars to those who may desire to forward exhibits.

Intelligence Items.

The building improvements of Milwaukee for the past year foot up an aggregate of $1,112,400.

The South Carolina House of Representatives has, by a vote of 61 to 43, put over until the next session a bill to punish the intermarriages of races.

In Alleghany City and Pittsburgh there are twenty breweries, which employ three hundred and fifty hands, and their annual sales aggregate $1,150,000.

The Lee Monument Association is making arrangements to canvass every house in Virginia on the 19th of January, the anniversary of Gen. Robert E. Lee's death, for contributions.

The Presbyterian Church at Head of Christiana, Delaware, has had a remarkable history in one respect. In an existence of one hundred and seventy years it has had but six pastors.

A Telegraphic Museum has been opened in Berlin for the purpose of containing a complete series of all the instruments used in the past and present time for telegraphic purposes.

There is now living in the province of Ontario, Canada, a Catholic priest named John Macdonald, who is ninety-seven years of age, and has been more than seventy years in the priesthood.

It is thought that a large part of the present Paris Exhibition will be transferred to Sydennam Palace, in London, for the purpose of a permanent museum of art and industry, as also a bazaar where sales of the articles from Paris can be effected from samples. This is in large measure the controlling idea of the Permanent Exhibition at Philadelphia.

A natural pulpit exists in North Stonington, Conn., formed by a cluster of large rocks, apparently thrown together in some upheaval of nature. The early settlers used to meet there for religious worship, and among the eminent preachers who have occupied the pulpit are George Whitfield, Gilbert Tennett and Simeon Brown, the latter two being the eminent "Separatists."

Pope Leo XIII. is reported to be engaged in drawing up the plan of an agreement to be entered into by all the European Powers with a view to the repression of Socialistic and International tendencies. The Vatican authorities are working out the details, and the whole will, when completed, be despatched to the Papal representatives abroad for submission to the Governments to which they are accredited.

Says the Denver *Democrat:* The Santa Fe Company now has undisputed control of the transportation trade of New Mexico and Colorado, and will soon have a line into the rich Leadville mining region, where, however, it will have to divide with the Denver, South Park, and Pacific Road, now pushing to the same destination. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe has loomed up wonderfully within one or two years, and its probabilities are almost unlimited.

The successful communication between the two Eider lightships and the port of Touning, in Schleswig, by means of carrier pigeons, has led to the organization of the system in different parts of Europe. There is nothing new in this, as carrier pigeons were employed early in this country as a means of communication with the Bell Rock Lighthouse and the shore, a distance of eleven miles, which the birds traversed in eleven minutes. The employment of the pigeons was found to be more curious than convenient, and they have long since been set at liberty.

Wit and Humor.

When a man kicks he generally puts his best foot forward.—*Pic.*

It has been asked: "When rain falls, does it ever get up again?" Of course, it does, in dew time.

Question for a Debating Society.—"If a man has a tiger by the tail, which would be the best for his personal safety—to hold on or to let go?"

A South Norwalk hatter has chewed tobacco a great number of years without any injury to himself, having begged the tobacco.—*Connecticut Paper.*

"Give him the rest of it in a pail," is the latest slang among the gamins. Nobody knows what it means, and it is applicable to everything and everywhere.

Better it is to sit on a barrel at the corner grocery with contentment than to repose in the most luxurious easy chair adorned with tidy in the house of the order-loving woman.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Chicago juror went to one of the parties in a law-suit, while the trial was in progress, and said: "I'm on the make, and if you give me $75 I'll guarantee you the verdict." The juror is now in jail.

Said a railroad engineer to an Irishman whose cow had been killed: "But she didn't get out of the way when I rang the bell." "Faith, thin," said Pat, "ye didn't sthop when she rang her bell, naythur."

Scene—Boarding-house table: Bachelor with a far-away look soliloquizes: "Oh, that I had the wings of a dove!" Landlady: "Pray, what would you do with them, Mr. Jones?" Jones: "I would fly away and get the rest."

"I wonder, uncle," said a little girl, "if men will ever yet live to be five hundred or a thousand years old?" "No, my child," responded the old man; "that was tried once, and the race grew so bad that the world had to be drowned."

The Sunday Closing Bill (Ireland).—Master: "But you know, Dennis, you can get in your whiskey for Sunday on the previous evening." Gardener: "Shure, yer honor, wid a pint of it in the house, saled up, I'd niver get a wink o' sleep!"—*Punch.*

OF COURSE.—Judge (to witness, bricklayer): "Now, Job Trowell, you made an affidavit in this case?" Witness: "Yes, sir." Judge: "And you know what an affidavit is, I suppose?" Witness (confidently): "Yes, sir; it's the second course o' bricks."—*Fun.*

An Italian bishop, while at a large dinner party, attempted to take a silver chafing dish in his hands. It was so hot that he put it down more rapidly than he intended, and the divorce was accompanied by expressions from the Athanasian creed. A guest instantly drew forth his memorandum book and began to pencil? The bishop asked, "What are you writing?" "Your prayer against hot dishes. I myself may wish to use it one of these days."

From the sorrows of earth there springs an increased desire for heaven.

Book Stores in Russia.

In Russia there are districts where, it is said, one may pass through a population of a hundred thousand people without seeing anything in the form of a book, except a Slavonic Bible or the well-worn book of an official. According to a correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, there are in Moscow, a town of 800,000 inhabitants, only four or five Russian bookshops worthy of the name, while there are four German shops. St. Petersburg is better off, but it has only fifty booksellers, or one to every 14,000 persons. There are towns, of course, the centres from which proceed the publications that supply the rest of the empire. Warsaw has one vendor of books to every 16,000 people, and Odessa one to every 10,000. But half of the Odessa shops are in a decayed condition. Cronstadt, in spite of its large garrison of educated officers and Finnish sailors, has only two shops to 48,000 people; Abo, in Finland, one to 20,000; and Omsk, the exile centre of Siberia, and the site of the future university, one to 27,000. Finally, Tashkend is the worst of all, having only a single book shop to 76,000 people, and that a bad one. Taking provincial Russia, the proportion of booksellers to the town population is roughly estimated to be one to every 20,000 people, while none at all will be found in towns having less than 10,000 inhabitants. At the same time it may be noted that an Odessa correspondent of the Moscow *Gazette* reports that the three best books on farming in South Russia are purchased chiefly by Englishmen. One bookseller told him that he sold twice as many of those books to Englishmen as he did to Russians, and that the purchasers were either tourists or men who had bought farms in the neighborhood of Odessa.

Dead and Alive.

Senator Gordon was a very much shot at and hurt man during the rebellion. A writer in the Atlanta *Constitution* says he was wounded five times when fighting as a colonel in the battle of Sharpsburg. The fifth ball, entering his cheek, brought him to the ground, and as he began to recover his senses this is the half dream and half colloquy that he carried on: "I have been struck in the head with a six-pound solid shot. It has carried away my head. On the left side there is a little piece of skull left. But the brain is gone entirely. Therefore I am dead. And yet I am thinking. How can a man think with his head shot off? And if I am thinking, I cannot be dead. And yet no man can live after his head is shot off. I may have consciousness while dead, but not motion. If I can lift my leg, then I am alive. I will try that. Can I? Yes, there it is—lifted up! I'm all right!" The general says that every stage of this soliloquy is indelibly stamped upon his mind, and that in his exhausted state the reasoning was carried on as logically as ever man reasoned at his desk.

A Pauper's Bonanza.

Several months ago there died in the village of Lansingburg, N. Y., a tall, distinguished-looking old man named William F. Atwood, known as Pauper Atwood, on account of having been maintained during the last years of his life by the charity of friends and the village authorities. At his death the poormaster provided for his burial. A few days ago, in packing up his effects preparatory to returning them to England, his former home, an old leather pocket-book which he was known to carry was found, in the lining of which was discovered a promissory note for $1,000,000, made by one William Townley Lawrence. It was dated "Lansingburg, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1878," and is payable one month after the maker shall receive his share in the Lawrence Townley estate. Mr. Atwood left England nearly twenty years ago, leaving behind his wife and seven children. He drifted to Lansingburg, where he has since resided. Some months previous to his death he was advised to lay claim to the Lawrence Townley estate, of fabulous value, situated in the north of England, and Mr. Lawrence, the maker of the note, also an heir-at-law, visited England to see what could be done in the matter. Needless to say he was unsuccessful. The note, which was given by Mr. Lawrence to Atwood in lieu of the legal fees as a witness, has been placed in the hands of a Troy lawyer for collection. He is to receive 25 per cent. as his compensation.

THE WIFE.—It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart. The absence of content, the mutterings of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home, the forbidden scowl and deserted hearth, these, and other nameless neglects, without crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there, beyond a reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before that sight arrives, dwell on the recollection of her youth, and, cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awaken and keep alive the promise she so kindly gave. And though she may be the injured, not the injuring one—the forgotten, and not the forgetting wife—a happy allusion to the hour of peaceful love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile words—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that was ever locked within the breast of selfish man will soften to her charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years of matchless bliss, loved, loving and content—the source of comfort and the spring of joy.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Mr. John Hammes has reported to Rear Admiral Rogers, of the United States Naval Observatory, that on November 12, 1878, 8:30 P. M., civil time, he saw a volcanic eruption on the moon in the vicinity of Baco, Barocius, and Nicolai, while looking through a 6½-inch telescope at Oskaloosa, Ia. The matter ejected took a fan-like form, and Hammes says the spectacle continued for half an hour, and was seen by him as plainly as "any other mountain scenery in the moon is seen, and of the same color." Rear Admiral Rogers has intimated to his correspondent that his observation "will be attributed to some chance dust on the glass, or to some error of adjustment, or to an accidental light reflected from some neighbor's window, or to some other source of error."

The Indianapolis school commissioners have decided to make the study of dressmaking compulsory to girls in the grammar department. Only half an hour per week is to be given it at present.

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WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. mh21-tf

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The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL.:

Thursday, January 23, 1879.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 20, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—We might exclaim with Shakespeare in one of his plays, "Oh! gentlemen, the time of life is short," and ask the Convention to hasten to the completion of its business. Already have four of its members and two of the Clerks of its Committees gone to their final resting place, and at present a number are so ill as to be unable to be present, and several dangerously sick. The Committee of the Whole have just concluded their work upon the report of the Standing Committee upon Town, Township, County and City Organizations. The Chairman, Judge Hager, is the author of this report, so far as making it applicable to California is concerned. He asserted that the doctrines contained therein are found in several of the older States, especially Missouri, Illinois and Pennsylvania. It appears from remarks of Mr. Freeman that the Chairman worried the Committee about his scheme until many members were so disgusted as to absent themselves, and the Judge had it principally his own way. Whatever may be the result, he will have the honor or opprobrium of this change in our government. His scheme for the government of San Francisco was ably defended by him before the Committee, and was adopted nearly as he desired it should be. The Delegates from Alameda wanted section 7 so amended as to allow their county to partake of its benefits, if the people desired it. This, Mr. Laine contended, would open the door for other cities, and they of Santa Clara wanted none of it. Mr. Freeman said as long as section 7 was made applicable to San Francisco alone, he would favor it, but did not think it good policy to have so much expense saddled upon Sacramento or other cities as this would impose. He thought two houses of Supervisors of twelve each for the legislature of small cities too much of a good thing. I believe in my last I gave your readers the effect sections 7 and 9 would have. That they would make San Francisco an independent government. This is going back to the theory of the Grecian Republic. The cities of this cradle of liberty were independent of each other, but I fear for it now. After the passage of sections 7 and 9 the Committee took up section 18, which compels officers receiving money belonging to municipal corporations to pay it over to the proper officer to receive it immediately or be punished as a felon.

Section 19 makes it a felony for an officer to make a profit out of money belonging to a municipal corporation. Section 20 has reference to the amount a municipal corporation may go in debt. As this section came from the Standing Committee it authorized such political organizations to go in debt 5 per cent. of all its taxable property, and could go deeper if they wanted to build a court house or jail. Dr. Caples offered an amendment making it 2 per cent—this carried. Then Mr. Estee wanted water works included with court house and jail. This created a long discussion, in which not only the San Francisco members but many others participated. It was finally carried. General Mansfield wanted permission to go in debt for the building of school houses if necessary, but the Committee, as the General remarked, favored jails before school houses.

Section 22 was then read and stricken out.

Section 23 was a long section, permitting gas and water companies to tear up and obstruct "the streets," and going into a lengthened detail of what they should do and what gas and water they should supply free to the city. In short clearly legislative down to the lowest minutia. It was discussed and amended a half dozen times and then on motion of Mr. Winans was stricken out. There was great confusion on the vote being taken, and the President was loudly censured for not allowing a division, which was called for after he announced the decision. Section 24 was stricken out.

Section 25, is another lengthy and legislative section, giving all the routine and minutia about street assessments, and about gas and water for San Francisco. It has so many amendments that the original intent is lost, and it may well be termed an omnibus section.

Section 26, which simply went on to state what special laws the Legislature should not make, was stricken out after a fight, because there is a clause in the legislative article that prevents all special legislation. Mr. West raised a storm by offering a resolution that townships and cities should take care of their own orphans, and no money should be drawn from the State Treasury for any benevolent purpose after 1884. Mr. Biggs spoke under great excitement, charging the gentleman with taking advantage of a thin house to get a vote while the friends of orphans were away. The section got 47 votes to 46, but the Secretary counted but 40. This thing of counting nearly cost one man his clerkship in the Assembly. A clerk may make a mistake, but in a close contest two Secretaries ought to count, and each give in their report to the President, for in Committee of the Whole there the eyes and noes are not called. It is said that those whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad. These men ought to remember the petitions that poured into the Legislature when that body attempted to cut off the supplies from the homes of orphans. The writer sympathises with orphans for he never saw his father's face.

INDEX.

On the 7th instant, says the Reading *Independent*, several Hat Creek Indians came to Reading to see what inducements they could hold out for the arrest and conviction of the Fall River Indians who murdered four of their doctors. One Indian offered $100 in money and 25 horses, and another offered 100 horses and 25 squaws.

Tilden is looming for the Presidency again, the New Albany *Ledger-Standard* alleges, and the nearer the National Democratic Convention approaches the more he will loom. He and Hendricks would make the strongest ticket the Democrats can possibly put before the people. They would undoubtedly be elected by a much larger vote than in 1876.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1879.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Death in the House of Representatives—Four Democratic Presidential Possibilities in Town—The Unaminity of the Grant Movement—Some Foreign Comment on the Ex-President—He and the English Mutually Admire—What a Democratic Congress May do After March 4th.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Since this Congress has assembled there have been two more deaths of members, Mr. Hortridge, of Georgia, and Mr. Schleicher, of Texas; making four, all on the Democratic side, who have died during the present session. It has long been the custom of Congress to adjourn for a day on the announcement of the decease of a member, and since the holidays the time of Congress has been almost entirely taken up in adjournments.

In the absence of political news of a legislative character, I will venture to give some of the gossip current in political circles relative to the next Presidency. It is remarkable that at this early day there is almost as much talk and interest upon this subject as if the country were on the eve of a Presidential nomination. The eligibility of possible candidates are earnestly discussed. The names of Tilden, Thurman, Conkling, Bayard, Seymour, Evarts, Hendricks and Grant are most prominent in these discussions. But of all names on the Republican side that of Grant seems to be cherished with most unanimity. Whatever may be the feeling in the Republican party at large, the absent ex-President stands foremost in the heart of that compact, powerful, disciplined organization of professional politicians that centres in the Capital. They believe that his return to America will be hailed with as much enthusiasm as was the return of the first Napoleon from Elba, and that the continuous ovation which will carry him successfully to the leadership of his party in the next Presidential campaign, bids fair to rival the triumphant procession of the great Emperor from Fregus to Paris. Whether the simile will be completed by a Waterloo in November 1880, remains to be seen. Postmaster General D. M. Key, is mentioned as a possible candidate for Vice-Precident on the ticket with Grant, and it will not be difficult to see that this is an ingenious combination.

General Grant's visit to Ireland will be his farewell to Europe, for he returns home by way of the Pacific. He leaves Great Britain, it is said, with the most agreeable impressions of the motherland. "If I were not an American," he remarked in Paris, "I would be an Englishman." The General is said to have taken a great fancy to the Prince of Wales, of whom he saw a great deal last summer at the French Capital, when they were both lodging at the Hotel Bristol.

The London *World* correspondent writes this gossip, which may not be uninteresting to some of your readers: "I hear from Gibralter that Lord Napier and the General became two great cronies on the occasion of the ex-President's visit to that place. They rode and strolled about and had mess dinners, and there was a review and also a sham battle. There was some surprise that the General did not wear his uniform at the review. But the American Consul said that Ulysses had tired of his uniform and had sent it home. However, his horsemanship was a theme of universal admiration. The soldiers did their best in marching and maneuvering. Lord Napier was greatly pleased, and said he had never seen them do so well in their life, and he supposed they were putting their best foot forward for the Yankee commander. It was rather a trial to undergo the inspection of a man who had commanded over a million of men, and taken part, in most instances, as commander, in fifty pitched battles. The General expressed to Lord Napier his high admiration of the troops. He had seen none in Europe so well disciplined. Their firing pleased him. 'They had learned,' he said, as he watched the maneuvering, 'how to fire low and fire slowly.' By the way, General Grant does not believe in bayonets or sabres, and said to some of our officers that he would not have a bayonet or sabre in his army if he ever commanded another. The extra weight on the soldier would be better as ammunition or rations. Our officers did not share these opinions, and believed that the bayonet and sabre had done and would again do good work.

To return to the Presidential subject: there is at present but one Democrat who has, like Gen. Grant, an apparently unanimous support of his party, and the question before the next convention will be, is he not *the* man to beat Grant? There are no less than three prominent, so-called, aspirants in the city. Senator Bayard, Senator Thurman, and Ex-Governor Hendricks. Mr. Tilden, it is said, will soon appear to testify before the Potter Committee in regard to the cipher telegrams, and then there will be four.

Since no one knows what a day may bring forth, especially in politics, and since there must elapse full four hundred days before a nomination by either party, it would seem premature to write about it at present. It must be remembered that the Democrats will soon have legislative control of the country, and it may be set down as certain that they will spread something to catch the political trade winds in their sails. To give the great and reuiving interest of immigration a place in the Cabinet would be a popular measure with our large naturalized population. To honor agriculture with the dignity of ministerial representation, as it is honored in the French and other European Cabinets, would not be unpalatable to the Congress. And with a Secretary of Immition and a Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinet, it would be easy to appoint a Minister for that other interest which recently developed such astounding figures in the speech of ex-Governor Seymour. What would be his title? Secretary of Butter and Cheese? C. A. S.

The new Army Bill of the House Military Committee will be soon reported. It reduces the staff twenty per cent., and retires one hundred and four officers of that class; abolishes the rank of General and Lieutenant-General on the death of the present incumbents; makes the highest rank that of Major-General, with only one, to be the chief of the Army; provides for only six Brigadier-Generals; retires all of the age of 62 years, but allows their retention up to 65 years at discretion of the President; retires incompetent officers; and reduces the Army to thirty-two regiments, of which twenty shall be infantry, eight cavalry and four artillery.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

The Plague in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—Official reports state that there have been 292 cases of plague, of which 245 were fatal, in the village of Wellianka, up to the 5th of January.

Chamber of Deputies.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 14.—The Chamber reassembled to-day. The Deputies re-elected M. Grevy as Vice-President almost unanimously. Three of the Vice-Presidents are Republicans and one is a Conservative. It is said that the Right intend to follow the policy of abstention in all important questions.

The Punishment Bill in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The Parliamentary Punishment Bill continues the chief topic of conversation in all political circles. The opinions of the foreign press are eagerly quoted in comparison with the articles in journals here, which seems to yield the curious result that abroad there is more opposition to the Chancellor's scheme than in Germany. Many persons here believe that Bismarck will ultimately succeed in carrying the measure with but few changes.

Bank Failure.

OSWEGO, Jan. 14.—The City Savings Bank of Oswego closed its doors this morning.

Senator Jones.

VIRGINIA, Jan. 14.—Considerable excitement prevails here over the action of the Legislature in electing Senator Jones unpledged on the railroad question.

Custom-House Raided.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 14.—There is more trouble on the Mexican border. Pete Budillo captured the Custom-House in Lower California, just below the line Sunday, taking away $600 in coin and capturing an employe named Sepulveda, who afterward escaped to this city. Badillo beat another man over the head. The bandit had a party of eighteen men with him, most of whom are said to belong on this side of the line. The party subsequently started toward San Rafael.

Weather Report.

STOCKTON, Jan. 14.—It commenced raining at 1 A.M., and yielded .30 of an inch. Total for this month, .95 of an inch. Total for the season, 2.27 inches. Total for the corresponding time of last year, 2.76 inches. The weather is clear and cold, with a strong wind from the north.

SALINAS, Jan. 14.—About a quarter of an inch of rain fell here last night, making the total 1.75 inches for the season. Considerably more than this has fallen in the Salinas Valley from Chualar southward, as well as in the mountains and along the foothills. Plowing is going on briskly everywhere, except on the heavy adobe bottom lands.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Jan. 14.—The rain that has fallen here in the last three days has allayed all anxiety with regard to a dry season. The total fall to date is five inches.

SANTA BARBARA, Jan. 14.—Another fine rain fell this morning, half an inch falling. Total for the season, 10.97.

LIVERMORE, Jan. 14.—The rainfall for last night was .25 of an inch, making a total for the season of 1.84 inches against 2.56 at the same time last year. The farmers are busily engaged in plowing and seeding. There is four inches of snow on the hills north and south of this valley. Feed for stock is coming up nicely.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14.—A light rain commenced at 11:30 and continued till 2:30 today. Twenty-nine hundredths of an inch fell, making the total for the season 7.48 inches.

VISALIA, Jan. 14—10 A.M.—We are having a fine rain here this forenoon—the first of the season.

MARYSVILLE, Jan. 14.—The heaviest storm of the season fell last night, accompanied by hail and snow, beginning about 8 o'clock and continuing past midnight. Over .50 of an inch fell, increasing the season's total to 2.46 inches against 6.39 inches at this date last year. A heavy fall of snow is reported at Oregon House, 22 miles distant.

SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 14.—It commenced raining here at 4 P.M. yesterday and has continued at intervals up to the present time, with every indication of a protracted storm.

HAYWARDS, Jan. 14.—Nearly two inches of rain has fallen in this vicinity the past two days. The late cold weather has destroyed nearly one-half of the early sown wheat. The farmers are still holding their grain.

MODESTO, Jan. 14.—We had four hours' rain this morning, giving .28 of an inch. Total for the season, 2.06. Same date last year, 29.07 inches.

Archbishop Purcell's Resignation.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The Prefect of the Congregation Propaganda Fide has reported in favor of accepting the resignation of Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati. The Pope is expected to approve this conclusion. The question of Succession to Archbishop Purcell is already under consideration.

Officers and Soldiers Drowned.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Philippolis states that a railway train fell into the river at Arda on Saturday, and that a Russian General, several other officers and 200 men were drowned. The accident was caused by the breaking down of a bridge.

Situation in Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—All special correspondents of London newspapers speak of the situation in France as serious. The *Times'* Paris dispatch, though subsequently qualifying its information by a statement that the evening meeting of the Republican Union was reported to be more moderate in character, declares that the Left appears almost determined to overturn the Dufaure Cabinet, pronouncing it unworthy of confidence unless it publishes beforehand a list of the intended dismissal of functionaries. The Cabinet refuses to thus compromise its dignity.

The McGarrahan Claim.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: The pending McGarrahan claim, which was adversely decided on in the United States Supreme Court, was brought to the notice of the Senate to-day by the Judiciary Committee in the shape of an adverse report. The controversy will probably now die out.

Enforcement of the Law Prohibiting Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The United States District Attorney for Utah is here, arranging for the vigorous enforcement of the law prohibiting polygamous marriages. He says seventy-six polygamous marriages occurred in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City on the day the Supreme Court decision was announced. He says further enactments are absolutely necessary to make an enforcement of the law easy. He stated that Cannon intends asking the enactment of a law in the nature of an amnesty for past offenses.

Sudden Death and Fatal Consequences.

AILSA CRAIG (Ont.), Jan. 15.—Yesterday morning, Miss Walker, residing at Brecon Mills, suddenly expired. Her betrothed, Edward Cousins, hearing of her death, cut his throat, and Miss Walker's mother, on seeing the corpse of her daughter, dropped dead.

Killed in a Street Fight.

DENVER, (Col.), Jan. 15.—Daniel Fair, of California, formerly a railroader, but latterly a gambler, was shot and killed here by a bunko-steerer named Geo. Stratton, in a street fight, growing out of the refusal of Stratton to lend Fair $5. Both were worthless characters. Fair was shot through the head, and died within an hour. Stratton was arrested.

The Situation in Afghanistan.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.—An official dispatch says that the Kohistani chiefs attempted to create a disturbance and plunder Cabul, but Yakoob Khan induced them to withdraw. The Ghilzai chiefs are urging Yakoob Khan to make friends with the British. Afghan deserters confirm the reports of disorganization in their army. There had been slight marauding disturbances in the Khojuk Pass, but the marauders were punished.

Intentions of the Vatican Regarding America.

ROME, Jan. 17.—In addition to the proposed appointment of several Vicars Apostolic in parts of America destitute of Episcopal officials, the Vatican intends to establish several new Bishoprics in the United States, and institute a new hierarchy, different from the present one. The Pope has sent a circular to the Bishops outside of Europe, with a view to extending the collection of "Peter's pence" in all countries of the world.

New York Custom-house Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The *Republican* to-morrow will intimate that if the New York Custom-house nominations are rejected, the Senate will undoubtedly be called upon to pass upon the nominations of other gentlemen, some of whom will presumably be more obnoxious to Conkling than were Merritt, Burt, or Graham.

Regarding Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A delegation from the Woman's Suffrage Convention was granted hearing by the House Judiciary Committee to-day, regarding the recent decision of the Supreme Court on polygamous marriages. Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Williams, of Utah, and Spencer, of Washington, were the speakers. They prayed for legislation which will protect those now living in polygamy, on the ground that if the present husbands were compelled to surrender their surplus wives, those abandoned would, with their children, be without means of support.

Dangerous Floods Predicted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—"Old Probabilities" says that dangerous floods will probably occur in the upper Ohio and Monongahela rivers by Saturday night.

The Wisconsin Senatorship.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—The Democratic caucus has nominated Chief Justice Ryan for the United States Senate.

Rapid Railroad Building in Arizona.

YUMA, Jan. 17.—A reporter of the *Arizona Sentinel*, just in from the front, reports the end of the Southern Pacific Railroad track to-night at a point thirty-eight miles east of Yuma. There was 8,400 feet of track laid to-day. Ten thousand feet were laid yesterday, and over ten miles has been laid since last Friday night. Grading is far ahead of the track layers. Everything is going on like clockwork.

Against Socialists.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Journals state, under reserve, that as soon as the Socialistn Democratic Deputies come to the opening of the Reichstag they will be expelled in virtue of the existing petty state of siege.

Action of the Left.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Republicans of the Left, numbering 242 members, again discussed the Ministerial programme and declared it unacceptable, adding, however, it would wait for the Government's explanations to the Chamber before pronouncing a final decision.

Abandoned at Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The British ship Eunice, Captain Taylor, from Richibucho by way of Sidney, C. B., where she was towed in to repair damages for the Clyde, was abandoned at sea. Her crew were rescued and landed at Flushing.

Eastern Roumelia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The *Agence Russe* says: The proposals to extend the functions of the Commission for reorganization of Eastern Roumelia has received the assent of all the Powers, but such prolongation does not constitute a violation of the Treaty of Berlin. The Russian administration of the government of Eastern Roumelia also is thus prolonged until the labors of the Reorganization Commission are concluded.

The Zulu King.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 31, via London, Jan. 18.—The Zulu King has expressed his willingness to surrender some of the persons demanded by the British ultimatum, and pay a fine. He would also consider the other demands if time was allowed. Sir Bartle Frere replied that the word of the English Government cannot be altered. The time for Cetty Wayo's reply expires January 1st. The British troops are being massed.

Coinage Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, have authorized Muldrow to propose a bill for the resumption of the trade dollar at par, and to prohibit its further circulation in the United States. The question whether its coinage for export shall be permitted in the future was not disposed of.

Vance was authorized to report the bill introduced by Cummings to provide for the redemption in legal tenders of subsidary silver coin, and for the reissue thereof.

Advance of Rates of Insurance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—One of the effects of last night's fire is an advance of the rates of insurance. All policies expiring to-day are charged higher premiums, and the companies are getting the advance without objection.

The Free-Ships Bill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The friends of the proposed Congressional enactment to allow American registers for foreign-built ships bought by Americans, evidently have little hope of present success, although millions of capital is said to be waiting here the passage of a free-ship bill for investment in the ocean carrying trade.

No Extra Session.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—There is again some talk about a Democratic purpose to compel the President to call an extra session of Congress by inserting legislation of a political character into the Appropriation bill such as Republicans will not accept. But the best among the Democratic leaders express utter hostility to any such conspiracy, and will do their utmost to defeat it.

Electric Machine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A strong company of New York and Boston capitalists has been formed for the introduction of Gray's magnetic electric machine, for generating electricity for the electric light, telegraphing without the use of a battery, and other purposes. This does not include, however, his magnetic moto.

A Texas-Pacific Memorial.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A memorial to Congress is being extensively signed here by leading merchants and manufacturers, asking early and favorable action on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

James River Ice-gorge Broken.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19.—The steamer Wyandke forced a passage through the ice-gorge at eleven o'clock to-day, occupying over three days. A short gorge near Verina was broken up by the steamers Wyandke and Old Dominion, working from each end. The ice at that point was twelve feet thick.

Comstock Mining Items.

VIRGINIA (Nev.), Jan. 18.—In the north drift of the 2200-foot level, the Sierra Nevada have drilled ahead 210 feet, and will drill 40 feet further. They are east of the ore body, and less than one inch of water has been found thus far. The incline is down 144 feet.

The Julia is still in hot water. In the North Bonanza water is being lowered five feet per hour. All is quiet southward along the Comstock.

California ships to-night $94,259. Ophir ships $20,789. Consolidated Virginia shipment will be light.

Rumored Returned.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Lahore states: Various unauthenticated rumors are current that Shere Ali is returning to Cabul.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Candahar reports: Generals Stewart and Biddulph are reconnoitring towards Khelati-Gaizali, on the road to Cabul, and Girishk on the road to Herat.

Labor Troubles in England.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The North Wales Miners' Association resolved to vote £7 to every member of the Union who desires to emigrate to America, and £14 to emigrants to Australia.

Notices were posted on Saturday by the Iron Trade Employers' Association in iron ship-building yards and foundries in Liverpool and the Districts around, of a reduction of wages of seven and a half per cent after the 31st of January. It is thought the men will strike.

At a meeting of the Great Northern Railway employes yesterday, the men pledged themselves to oppose any reduction of wages. The decision of the Directors of the road will be made known on Tuesday.

Six engineering firms at Huddersfield locked out their workmen for refusing to consent to an extension of hours.

The Samoan Question.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The North German *Gazette* denies the sensational reports relative to Germany's intended action toward the Samoan Islanders, and states that Germany will merely keep a sufficient naval force in the neighborhood to retain possession of two small ports on the Island of Upoia, which they seized and will hold as a pledge until the Samoan Government grants Germany her treaty rights.

A Sensational Story.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A correspondent at Copenhagen sends a sensational rumor, that Prussia is negotiating for a renunciation by the Duke of Cumberland of his right to Hanover, in return for the session of Northern Schleswig to him.

The Ministerial Crisis.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The *Republique Francais* (Gambetta's organ) says: The Ministry, by choosing a policy of inaction, has signed its own doom.

At a meeting of the Bonapartists to-day, Rohur and a majority of those present considered the Bonapaatists should show that their first object was to preserve conservative principles. The minority favored a precipitation of the crisis.

A Motion for Agitation.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Paris special says: The tone of the Radical organs is growing stronger. The ordeal is very serious, as behind this agitation for the dismissal of officials, is an attack of the Jacobins on gradual legal reforms.

Motions to be Made in the House of Representatives To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—It is generally understood the first motion for a suspension of the rules to-morrow will be made in order to advance the Texas Pacific Bill. The next motion of the same character will probably be for an investigation of the cipher dispatches, and is expected from Potter. Butler will speak on the question.

Archbishop Purcell's Debts.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—A effort will be made to adjust the financial troubles of Archbishop Purcell, which have been creating considerable excitement among Roman Catholics of this city, by placing a large portion of the church property in the diocese in the hands of five trustees, who will issue bonds payable at will after three years and within twenty years, the bonds to bear five per cent interest. It is expected these bonds will be taken largely by those who have deposited money with the Archbishop. It is now ascertained his liabilities will reach $500,000. In the meantime strenuous efforts are being made to have the Pope decline to receive his resignation.

Bills from the House Coinage Committee—Proposed Calling in of Trade Dollars.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A special dispatch from Washington says: The Committee on Coinage has agreed upon three bills, which Chairman Stephens is authorized to report to the House when the Committee is called. The first is to redeem trade dollars at par and recoin them into standard silver dollars. The second provides for the redemption of subsidiary silver coin and their recoinage into legal tender dollars. The third bill is intended to equalize the double metal standard by making it sixteen of silver to one of gold instead of fifteen and a half to one as at present.

The report on the metric system, upon which this Committee has been working for some time, will be ready on Wednesday, and will be presented to the House as soon as possible. It is very comprehensive, and is designed not only to give an authentic history of this system, but to furnish convenient and accurate data for reference.

To Prolong Occupation.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Vienna hints that the delay in signature of the Convention is due to a revival of Russian influence at Constantinople and intrigues to prolong occupation.

Precautions.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Bismarck has sent Privy Counselor Finkelinburg to Vienna to arrange with the Austrian sanitary authorities common measures against the spread of the plague westward.

Around Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20.—The construction of barracks for 150,000 men on the Constantinople line of defence has been ordered.

Report from Rome.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Standard's* correspondent from Rome says: The Jesuits have sent the Pope a kind of ultimatum, pointing out the evils resulting from their exclusion from the government of the Church. The Pope continues firm, and many of his friends fear the consequences.

The Crises.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20.—The public galleries and lobbies of the House are densely crowded. The Republican Left has prepared two orders of the day, one expressing confidence in the Ministry, to be brought forward if the declarations of Dufaure are satisfactory, and the other expressing want of confidence should the Ministerial statement appear insufficient. The feeling among the Republican majority is a wish to support the Ministry if the declaration is sufficient.

Failures in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The failure of Garrick, Calvert & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, is reported. They shipped large quantities of goods to the south. The yellow fever is one cause of the failure. Liabilities are reported at $250,000.

Butler.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A Boston correspondent declares that Butler will run for Governor again next Fall, and gives the details of his campaign, which are already arranged.

Senatorial Caucuses.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—The Democratic caucus to-night nominated D. W. Voorhees for United States Senator for the long term by a unanimous vote. For the short term Geo. W. Julian and Mr. Voorhees were put in nomination. Mr. Julian received 5 votes and Mr. Voorhees 67 votes. Seventy-five votes will be necessary to elect. One Democratic Representative is absent from the State. The Republicans nominated General Ben. Harrison for the long term and Godlove S. Orth for the short term. Five Democratic Senators and Representatives were absent from the Democratic caucus, but it is claimed they will be present to-morrow and Voorhees will receive 77 votes on the first ballot.

Examination Continued.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20.—The examination of J. J. Carrillo, late City Tax Collector, on a charge of embezzling $11,679, city taxes, before Justice Trafford Monday, has been continued till Saturday next, the accused being held in $5,000 bail.

Suit Against the Railroad Company

Suit has been commenced in the Fifteenth District Court, San Francisco, against the California Pacific Railroad Company by F. V. W. Rathbone, for damages in the sum of $5,000. He alleges that he came to Sacramento from White Rock, on the Sacramento and Placerville Road, Nov. 19, 1878, and going over to the other depot purchased a ticket for San Francisco via the California Pacific Railroad. Before he got his baggage transferred, however, the train left, and he remained in this city over night. Next day he took one of the California Pacific trains for the Bay, and tendered the ticket purchased on the previous day. This the Conductor declined to accept and as Rathbone would not pay his fare, he was put off the train at Davisville. He took the next train and offered the same ticket, but it was again refused and he finally paid his fare. It is for this experience that he brings suit for $5,000 damages.—*Bee.*

GENTLEMEN OF WOODLAND

AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY:

WE RISE TO INTRODUCE THE GREAT AND IMPORTANT SUBJECT

WHERE TO BUY,

FROM WHOM TO BUY,

AND WHAT TO BUY.

In the Clothing Line!

The Verdict of the Public is Unanimous that the Most Desirable Stock of

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Satchels and Valises,

The Fairest Prices, the Best Made Goods, the Best Treatment to Customers, the Best Styles, the Largest and Best Variety, and in fact the

Leading, Upright, Fair and Square Place to Get Everything in the Clothing Line is at

S. J. NATHAN & CO.,

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

N. E. Corner Third and K Streets, Sacramento.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED.

oc31w

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

[By a late Resident of New York]

Italy.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Passananti's attempt to assassinate King Humbert is but a sort of second-hand transalpine imitation of the Hoedel and Nobiling affairs in Germany; these acts of irresponsible madmen being made to serve, *in both* countries, as justifiable cause and initiative of a series of civil and political restrictions and infringements, ostensibly directed against Socialists and Communists; but really levelled at the cause of constitutional liberty. Since that attempt, the Royalist party has become shamlessly vituperative in its denunciation of the Liberals whose legitimate reformatory efforts they, by artful perversions of glaring facts and by sensational trickstery, seek to link with the movements of brigands and revolutionary adventurers. Although the Minister of Justice of Cairoli's liberal cabinet has acted with all laudable zeal and promptness to discover and bring to punishment all persons implicated or connected with the murderous attempt, yet the Ultra-Royalists declaim loudly against him and his colleagues; and even the most popular measures, such as the abolition of certain exorbitant taxes, the inauguration of election reforms, etc., are denounced as revolutionary and as being introduced in furtherance of the subversive ideas of the Internationals. The causes, then, are analogous to those existing in Germany—the effects, however, vary widely.

The passionate and impetuous Italian, naturally predisposed to tumultuous riots, will not tamely submit to oppressions which the stolid Teutons, actuated by their love of order and peace, will grumblingly tolerate, for quite a while.—In Bologna and Genoa, two cities that are fitly styled the nurseries of liberty; in Trani and many other cities of Northern Italy the people held mass-meetings, at which the policy of the Cairoli Cabinet was loudly and enthusiastically applauded, while the efforts of the opposition were vociferously hissed in a most ominous manner.

At a recent meeting of a parliamentary faction at Rome, a delegate is reported to have overtly declared that the displacement of Cairoli would inevitably drive the people upon the barricades. Thus it appears the Liberals have made the Prime Minister their pivot of action. Kings, in these times, are more absolutely ornamental than ever; Prime Ministers are in reality no longer the subordinate advisers of kings and emperors; they are, practically, absolute rulers. The personal relations sustained by these functionaries among and to each other determine, more than anything else, the relationship of one State, of one people to another. Thus, for instance, it cannot be contradicted that the *alleged* fervor of Germany sympathy with Russia was essentially affected since the former relations of personal friendship between Bismarck and Gortschakoff had suffered a severe shock by the latter's stubborn adhesion to the San Stefano treaty, which did not suit entirely the peace-loving aggregation of diplomatic humanity that concluded the Berlin treaty, and over which Bismarck swayed a relentless gavil. Gortschakoff is the veriest type of Russian chauvinism; his avowed intention to extend the Russian frontiers beyond the Balkans caused jarring discord between himself and his colleague Shuvaloff, and exasperated Bismarck considerably; he wished it so understood at St. Petersburg. The result was, that Shuvaloff was cordially invited to meet the Czar in Livadia, while Gortschakoff was politely *excused* from attending on the ground of his age and the hardships incident to the voyage. This action mollified Bismarck; and now all "goes merry as a marriage bell" between the magnates on the Spree and the Neva.

THE END OF GRANTISM.

The 4th of March, 1877, saw the end of Grantism, the Rochester *Union* alleges. However Hayes may have obtained title to his office, the fact is indisputable that, as if by magic, the South underwent change for the better the moment he took the Presidential Chair, ordered the bayonet away, and left the people of that section free. As Grant's oppression of the South had been the cause of its prostration, so Hayes' relief of the South from that oppression has been the cause of its returning prosperity. Hayes' let-alone policy, coupled with Democratic financial policy which remonetized silver and stopped the retirement and destruction of the legal-tender notes of Government, has done much to enable the country to recover from the riotous and mercenary reign of Grantism. And when Gen. Grant makes himself conspicuous, at home or abroad, the occasion ought to remind the American people of what they suffered under his Presidency, and render them thankful that the man on horseback has had his day in high civil office for a generation to come at least.

New Advertisements.

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,

Prior to July 1st, 1878.

ON THE HOSPITAL FUND,

Prior to May 1st, 1878.

ON THE CONTINGENT FUND,

Prior to May 1st, 1878.

WOODLAND, January 20th, 1879.

A. C. KEAN,
Treasurer Yolo County.

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STATEMENT

Of the Condition of THE BANK OF WOODLAND up to Monday, Jan 13th, 1879.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$392,112 51
County Warrants	1,857 18
Real Estate (Yolo County)	23,833 01
Furniture and Fixtures	948 00
Taxes and costs advanced in pending litigation	920 84
Bank Tax License Account	3,276 33
Expenses	4,516 65
Due from Banks	22,507 41
Cash and Remittances	69,246 93
Accumulated Interest	32,500 52
	$735,719 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$450,000 00
Surplus Funds	18,500 00
Due Depositors	243,176 58
Rents and Exchanges	528 20
Accumulated Int. due Shareholders	28,160 60
Profit and Loss	353 80
	$735,719 18

J. D. STEPHENS, President, and C. W. BUSH, Cashier of the Bank of Woodland, having been duly sworn, each for himself says that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) J. D. STEPHENS, President.
C. W. BUSH, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 15th day of January, A. D. 1879.

ja16dw F. E. BAKER, Notary Public.

H. L. MARDERS. J. D. LAWSON.

FASHION STABLES!

Marders & Lawson, - Prop's.

This large, commodious and elegantly arranged Stable is now open for the accommodation of the Public.

THE BUILDING is a large, two-story brick, with splendid arched entrances, and is FIRST-CLASS in all its appointments.

We will furnish at reasonable rates the Best Teams, the Finest Buggies and the most Elegant Outfits, generally, that ever were driven out of a livery stable in this or any other town in California.

☞ Attention is especially called to our extra facilities for feeding transient teams, as well as taking Horses to board by the day or week.

☞ Don't forget the place: **FASHION STABLES, N. W. Cor. Main and Railroad Streets.** ja19dw

BENOIT BROS.,

FRENCH

MERCHANT TAILORS!

Have opened a FIRST-CLASS SHOP, All work done in the Best of Style and in the Latest Fashion. Good Fits guaranteed, and

No Work Allowed to Leave our Shop without giving satisfaction!

Be sure to call and examine our large and well selected stock before going elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Suits to Order, $28 to $55. | Pants, $5.50 to $14.

Three Doors West of Craft House,

Main Street, Woodland. ja21dw

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES!

The Great British Remedy. There is unquestionably no other remedy so certain in its effects. ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, BRONCHITIS, and DISORDERS OF THE THROAT alike yield to its influence. The highest medical testimony states no better cure for these complaints exist (now proved by over half a century's experience.) They contain no opium, morphia or any violent drug. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by THOMAS KEATING, London, Britain, are sold by all druggists. Agents for the Pacific Coast, REDINGTON & CO., and LANGLY & CO., San Francisco. ja23dw

County Printing.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, California, until 1 P.M. FEBRUARY TENTH, 1879, for the County Printing for one year from March 1st, 1879, to March 1st, 1880. Bids will be received as follows:

First—

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, January 23, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Two Ducks.

One of our amateur sportsmen has repeatedly promised a lady friend a brace of fine mallards, the first he should kill on one of his frequent gunning expeditions. Thursday, by the exercise of his persuasive powers, and the exchange of a silver coin or two, he induced a susceptible and speculative member of the "Lo" family to part with a pair of splendid ducks, which the "Injun" had been successful in ensnaring. Much elated at his purchase our friend prepared his game in proper style, and to be sure that they would be in proper condition for delivering to his fair friend the next day, he hung them outside his window over night, and went to bed to dream of the pleasure to be experienced in the delivering and acceptance of the results of his prowess as a hunter. Now, if there is any one particular fowl that Jeff. Pockman is more partial to than another, it is the bird you call the duck. What wonder then, that upon observing the fine brace hanging out of Cole's window, a burning desire should enter his breast to possess them? Procuring a hand rake he piled up goods boxes in pyramidal order and cautiously ascended toward the coveted game. Alas! how were his anticipations to be blighted. The rake was just an inch too short, and in his frantic efforts to reach the string by which the birds were suspended, he awoke the slumbering nimrod above. To jump out of bed, seize his gun, throw up the window, and demand in stentorian voice what was wanted, was but the work of a moment. Then began the catastrophe of this ow'er true tale. No sooner did Jeff. observe the muzzle of a double-barreled shot-gun in close proximity to his person, than letting all holds go, he literally "tumbled" down from his elevated position and "lit out" along the side walk at a pace that would distance John Nelson Jr.'s best time, yelling "don't shoot, for God's sake!" at every jump. Meanwhile the string which held the unconscious cause of all this hubbub, became detached—the birds dropping with a dull thud upon the sidewalk below. Observing this, a yellow dog, which, in some unaccountable manner, had been overlooked by the Marshal in his recent vigorous raid upon the canine population of the town, sneaked up, and seizing the mallards in his rapacious jaws disappeared around an adjacent corner, to be seen no more.

District Court Proceedings.

JANUARY, 17th, 1879.

Court convened, Hon. S. C. Denson, presiding.

Reclamation District No. 108 vs. W. J. Clark. Judgment for Plaintiff.

Jackson vs. Ayers. Default entered, and judgment for Plaintiff.

Beamer vs. McHenry. Remittitur received and judgment rendered in accordance therewith in favor of Plaintiff for $282.51 with interest thereon from March 25th, 1874.

Heinrich vs. Strowbridge. Demurrer overruled and seven days to answer. Notice waived.

People vs. Connor—Murder. Demurrer filed, argued and overruled. Case set for trial Jan. 27th at 1 o'clock P.M.

J. W. Strong vs. Gable Bros. Demurrer overruled; ten days to answer.

Jas. Moore vs. Clear Lake Water Works. Set for trial March 17th, 1879.

Reclamation District No. 108 vs. Noble Clark. Death of Defendant suggested, and W. J. Clark, executor, substituted.

Burns vs. Parker. Complaint amended by substituting the name of J. R. Parker.

Reclamation District No. 108 vs: A. H. Rose and H. Hurlbut, No. 81, and H. Hurlbut, No. 80. Demurrers argued, overruled, 15 days to answer, and set for trial Feb. 5th, at 1 o'clock P.M.

Goodnow vs. Parker. Motion for new trial overruled.

Dutton vs. Roberts. Plaintiff's motion for leave to amend by bringing in additional defendants granted.

The Court set the trial calendar as follows:

People vs. Connor—Murder. Set for trial Monday, Jan. 27th, at 1 o'clock P.M.—Jury.

Burns vs. Parker. Set for Wednesday, Jan. 29th, at 9 o'clock A.M.—Jury.

Bynum & Haight vs. Spence & Boulton. Set for Jan. 29th, at 1 P.M.

R. S. Carey vs. Brown & Bouldin. Set for Jan 29th, at 1 P.M.

Stewart vs. Barney. Set for Thursday, Jan. 30th, at 9 o'clock A.M.

Cameron vs. Barney. Same.

Bank of Woodland vs. Hiatt. Set for Friday, Jan. 31st, at 9 o'clock A.M.—Jury.

Fiske vs. White et als. Set for Monday Feb. 3d.

Freeman vs. White et als. Same.

Nixon vs. Dutton. Set for Friday Feb. 4th, at 9 o'clock A.M.

Freeman vs. Levy et al. Set for Friday, Feb. 4th, at 1 o'clock P.M.

Main et al vs. Dietz. Same.

Houghton vs. Allen et als. Set for Wednesday Feb. 5th, at 9 o'clock A.M.

Williams vs. Lillard. Same.

All Reclamation cases set for Feb. 5th, at 1 o'clock P.M.

Strauss vs. Langenour et al. Set for Thursday Feb. 6th, at 9 o'clock A.M.

Pockman vs. Freeman. Set for Feb. 6th, at 1 o'clock P.M.

Jackson vs. Dennis. Same.

Arnold & Nelson vs. John S. Pace. Set for Feb. 7th, at 9 A.M.

Court adjourned till Jan. 27th, 1879, at one o'clock P.M.

Bank Statement.

A statement of the condition of the Bank of Woodland, up to and including the 13th day of February, 1879, appears elsewhere in to-day's paper. It will be seen by this statement that the Bank is in a very sound condition and is a paying investment for the stockholders therein. We would be pleased to see an increase of the capital stock of the Bank, so that the people who are unfortunately compelled to borrow money can be accommodated at reasonable rates of interest here at home. The Bank of Woodland ought to have a paid up capital of one million dollars. They would not then be compelled to suspend loaning at times when the people are most in need of money.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., Jan. 20, 1879:

Avery, John	Mackie, Jas. F.
Anderson, Frank	Mason, Wm.
Clalaugh, C N	McMahon, Jas. T.—2
Cook, Mr. J.	Raney, W. L.
Courtney, J. T.	Smith, Jennie
Crawford, A. O.	Spiegel, Antone
Emery, E.	Smith, Nordyke
Hester, Herbert H.—2	Walker, John
Klemeyer, E.	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised. L. WALKER, P. M.

Crop Prospects in Yolo.

By numerous interviews with prominent farmers in this county we are enabled to give a tolerably accurate statement of the prospects for the coming harvest. Strange as it may appear, the grain sown on summer fallowed land situated in the foot hills of the Coast Range, where the soil is comparatively light, is much more forward and thrifty than that sown in the valley proper. Indeed, it is confidently asserted by several farmers with whom we have conversed, that with a few more showers like these we have been favored with recently, equitably distributed, good crops in the foot hill country will be assured. In Capay Valley they have been blessed with sufficient moisture to put the crops out of danger, provided a few more showers are vouchsafed to that locality. In Hungry Hollow prospects are not so encouraging, yet all are still in good heart, and claim they can safely wait a while longer without great fear of a total failure. In the Buckeye and Cottonwood districts farmers are still busy, some preparing the ground for the reception of seed, some reseowing the ground where the seed had failed to make its appearance above the ground, and others sowing their summerfallowed land for the first time this winter. All seem confident of an average yield. Around Davisville and in the South Putah country there is perhaps a larger area sown to wheat than in any previous year, and so far the prospects of fair crops are very good. The Cacheville, Knights Landing and North Grafton districts also make a good showing as to the area under cultivation, but it will require a few good rains to fully mature the grain in those localities. On the river much less rain is needed than in the interior of the county, yet a few showers about this time would be quite acceptable. We think the outlook now is not near so gloomy as it might be and hope soon to be able to record the fact that full crops are assured for 1879.

Lawton and the Sacramento Police.

The detectives and police force of Sacramento are, as a rule, very efficient officers, and generally succeed in working up complicated cases and in securing the arrest of criminals, in a very prompt and satisfactory manner; but we must say that the manner in which they conducted the search for Tom Lawton, one of the principals in the Tullis murder, is susceptible of severe criticism. It is a well known fact in this community that subsequent to the arrest of Dye, but before the person called "Tom" was known to the public to be Tom Lawton, that individual spent several days here, ostensibly on a visit to his brother, who was an employe at the Craft Hotel. That the police of Sacramento had an inkling of his whereabouts at the time is evidenced by the fact that more than one member of the force paid Woodland a visit prior to the divulging of Lawton's full name. Now, had the officers informed the Sheriff of Yolo county of the true name of the mysterious "Tom," before that person took his departure from Woodland, his arrest would have been a foregone conclusion, and Tom Lawton would have been in the same unpleasant position that Dye and Anderson are to day. Why the Sacramento officers pursued the course they did we are at a loss to say, but we believe they acted with bad judgment in the matter, provided they really wanted to arrest Lawton.

A Sad Incident.

W. N. Castle, the defaulting Clerk of San Jose, who committed suicide on being arrested, sent the following affecting note to Captain Charles Johnson, Plainfield, Yolo county: "Charles and Mary Johnson—Dear Friends: Give my little orphan children a home with you, as circumstances compel me to do a deed at which my heart sickens, and that is, to take my own life. May God be good to you, and incline your hearts toward my small, innocent babies. The conviction I have in my mind that you will see to them helps me to summon strength enough to write these parting lines to you. Mary, in the name of dear Bridget, my first and only wife, I plead to you to be a mother to my little ones, and to give them a home with you. The bigger boys—Just and Frank—will help them all they can. Dear friends, excuse me for laying the burden upon you, for I have no one else to look to. God bless you both."

Woodland to a Stranger.

A gentleman visited Woodland on Tuesday last who had not seen the town since 1866. You can imagine how one would feel after such an absence while looking at the improvements and growth of 12 years, such as has marked the town of Woodland. At that time it was a small village of not over 500 inhabitants, with no buildings of importance, and with but little prospects of its ever becoming the city that it is to-day. He was perfectly delighted with its looks, both as to dwellings, business houses and its evident prosperity. He had heard of it being sickly, but in looking for a house to rent and finding but one empty, and it not yet finished, he concluded that if it was sickly the disease or diseases must be of that seductive quality which invites rather than repels.—*Yolo Mail.*

Statement from Professor Ridgway.

The *Yolo Mail* of this week states that most of the pupils of the Primary Department of Hesperian College were taken from the College and put in the Public School. Now this is a mistake, as only two that were in the said Department are attending the Public School. I think the statement referred to justifies a statement from me. I have taught said department for nearly four years and have never taught a term with less than thirty pupils. Besides, a greater portion of the time I have taught several classes from the other departments. There are now twenty-one pupils in the Primary Department, and the probabilities are that it will soon be full, as it has always been. W. C. RIDGWAY.

Special Announcement.

To any subscriber commencing now, the publishers or any book-seller or news-dealer will supply the numbers of St. Nicholas for Nov. and Dec. 1878, free (*i. e.*, fourteen numbers for the subscription price, $3.00) to any *new* subscriber for 1879. The November number, the first of the volume, contains the opening chapters of a Serial for Boys—"A Jolly Fellowship," by Frank R. Stockton, to run through the year; and a Serial for Girls, by Susan Coolridge, begins in February, while the entire volume will be crowded with good things by the best writers and artists. The Christmas Holiday Number contains contributions from John G. Whittier, Charles Dudley Warner, Mary Mapes Dodge, Susan Coolidge, Julian Hawthorne, Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Burnett (author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's"), and many others. This number is included in a subscription for 1879, or will be sent singly, post-paid, for 25 cents. Price, $3.00 a year. SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

A Pleasant Entertainment.

Central Hall was comfortably filled last night to see and hear John Kelley, the pioneer violinist and vocalist, for the last time. The audience was decidedly *en rapport* with Mr. Kelley, his performances being received with rounds of merited applause. His songs were well received, and his performances upon the various instruments he introduced was all that could be expected or wished. He was supported throughout the evening by his amiable and accomplished wife, who is an accomplished musician. Mr. Kelley goes to Suisun from here, and we take pleasure in recommending him to that and all other communities to which he may pay a professional visit.

Mexican War Veterans.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—So we have a repetition of gratitude on the part of the country towards the old Mexican War Veterans, who, by their gallantry, their blood, tried endurance of suffering and dangers, and genuine patriotism in a just cause, where the honor of the country was at stake, acquired by their victories in conflicts on the battle field, a territory almost doubling the extent of the land—all the Pacific slope from the middle of Oregon to Lower California, including California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Many of the noble, battle-scarred Veterans who are left are getting old and frail, yet nothing has been done for them, and their services have never been recognized by the Government. What is the cause? During Grant's Administration a bill passed both Houses giving a slight pension, but having passed in less than the ten days of the end of the session the President, under untoward and vindictive influences, stuck it in his pocket. Now at this session when a bill is about to pass, granting some aid and recognition to the living warriors, Senator Edmunds, of New England, springs up and offers a hostile amendment designed to kill it, and it has killed it. There is nothing remarkable in this movement when we recollect the fact that from all New England only one regiment went to the Mexican war, and that was raised, equipped and outfitted by the late deceased Caleb Cushing out of his private means. New England people were violently opposed to the war, as they were to the former war with the British in 1812, and took steps to secede from the Union at the Hartford Convention. They are supremely selfish, and that bunch of little States are ambitious and always have been to give rule to the country. Hence they never have wanted any territory added to the old bounds of the United States, which might be colonized and settled up and thus weaken their preponderance and power in shaping the policy of the government. They opposed Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana and Mississippi Valley country, and they could see their decadence in the acquisition of territory still further west. They got Grant under their thumb, and may have Hayes also. There will soon be a change in majorities in Congress and the old Veterans can look forward with hope, and knowing that they fought in a just cause, and that their conquests were not empty, they may find that their country is a grateful one at last. Hayes alone may stand in the way with his Constitutional veto. EMIGRANT.

Complimentary Benefit.

Mr. J. H. Vinson:—Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, being unable to attend your Literary Entertainment at Washington Hall, Woodland, on the 6th day of Dec. 1878, and being desirous of the pleasure of attending an Entertainment given by one whose life has been devoted to dramatic and literary pursuits, take pleasure in offering you a Complimentary Benefit to take place on whatever evening may be most convenient to your self.

Jno. E. Maltby,	J. P. Bullock,
D. M. Burns,	J. B. Pockman,
Jas. Veirs,	E. R. Lowe,
C. W. Proctor,	W. F. Moses,
H. B. Pendegast,	G. J. Cole,
R. H. Beamer,	Thomas Ross,
A. C. Kean,	Thomas M. Prior,
G. H. Jackson,	R. H. Newton,
Mack Webber,	Reuben Lerch,
F. S. Freeman,	A. Strong,
John Jacobs,	J. D. Laugenour,
A. Steiner,	J. N. Hodgen,
L. Machefert,	A. M. Elston,
C. H. Garoutte,	Matt. Tackney,
A. D. Porter,	John Tackney,
A. Alexander,	A. Sites,
H. B. Wood,	W. T. Cottier,
L. Walker,	

REPLY.

WOODLAND, Jan 22, 1879.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your kind and complimentary offer tendering me a testimonial benefit, allow me to return you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred, and in accepting the same would beg to name Friday evening Jan. 24th, at Central Hall, as the time and place.

Trusting that my humble efforts may meet with the approbation of my patrons and the general public, I remain, gentlemen,

Yours, most respectfully, J. H. VINSON.

Store Clothes.

Time was when to be dressed in "Store Clothes," was considered the *ne plus ultra* of style and fashon, but now-a-days you can tell a man who wears "store clothes," by the slouchy fashion in which he is arrayed, and he feels as bad as he looks. But the man who wears a suit made to his measure by the Pacific Outfitting Company, No. 11 Geary Street, San Francisco, is as well dressed as any one would wish to be. Send for samples and prices with Rules for self-measurement.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Keep in mind the benefit to be tendered to the Ellis Band on the 22d of February.

The lawyers and court officers will have a "blow out" during the next term of the District Court.

Rev. Th. F. Langebecker will preach in German at the Methodist Church, Woodland, on Sunday next, Jan. 26th, at 1:30 P.M.

Foot-ball is a popular amusement among the youth of this town just now. It is very exhilerating sport, and has a decidely appetizing effect.

Bill Dadd had his photograph taken the other day. As soon as King gets another camera, he will be prepared to take pictures at the usual rates.

The *Sun* reports another shooting scrape in Colusa County. Verily Colusa is right regally sustaining her reputation as the champion murder county of the State.

The officers of Davisville Lodge, I. O. O. F. will be installed next Saturday night. Oddfellows from all Lodges in the county are invited to be present on the occasion.

M. E. CHURCH—E. M. Stuart Pastor.—Services every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School, at 3 P.M. Class Meeting at 12 M. Prayer Meeting, Thursday, at 7 P.M.

What is a written guarantee? A written guarantee from Uncle Harris means one thing, and a written guarantee from others means quite a different thing. If you get any article from Uncle Harris, he gives you a written receipt describing the article and the quality, and if the article is not as represented, he returns your money. Remember the numbers, 221 and 703 Kearney Street, S. F.

We saw a poor dog yesterday that had, in some way got a dose of poison. As he lay there writhing in agony, and looked up to us with eyes so pitiful, seemingly in mute appeal for aid, our tenderest sympathies were aroused and we hurried off to try to find an antidote, but when we had procured it and hastened back to his relief the poor fellow was dead.

We have been shown the gold medal awarded by the State Agricultural Society to R. B. Blowers of Yolo, for the best exhibition of California raisins at the last State Fair. The medal is very handsome, bearing the inscription "Awarded by the California State Agricultural Society to R. B. Blowers for the most meritorious Exhibition in the Sixth Department." On the reverse side handsomely engraved emblems representing the different industries of the State. Mr. Blowers is quite proud of this marked preference, which he so richly deserves, standing as he does among the foremost grape raisers of the State.

James McHenry, who was reported dangerously sick a few days ago, is, we are happy to state, rapidly convalescing. He had a close call for his life, but is now entirely out of danger.

Another candidate for Sheriff has appeared upon the arena. His name will appear in these columns in due time. Look out, boys, he's a good 'un, and will make things mighty lively about Convention times.

There is a fellow swears he won't vote the Democratic ticket next time because he was not appointed deputy Poundmaster of Woodland. Our town officials ought to be very careful how they distribute their patronage.

The trial of Thomas Connor, for murder, is set for January 27th at 1 o'clock P.M. C. H. Garoutte, District Attorney, will conduct the prosecution, and J. C. Ball and Hon. John Lambert will appear as Counsel for the defence.

There are seventy-five idle men in Woodland who would be glad to get work at almost any wages. Most of them are sober, industrious men, and it looks like a pity that they cannot be accommodated with work these hard times.

It is now hoped that Grant will arrive in California prior to the adjourning of the Convention. His presence at the Capitol would contribute greatly in giving backbone to the Delegates at Large, as Grant is himself the boss in the delegate at large business.

Ninety-seven names appear on the roll of Hesperian College for the present term. This is a very good showing considering the hard times. It is to be hoped the interest now being manifested in the welfare of this institution will continue to increase until it receives the support it deserves.

The Winters *Advocate* is still in "hock." No amount of persuasion on the part of the Dr. could induce the officer in charge to allow him to issue a paper this week. This is pretty rough, but we suppose the *Advocate* will have to succumb to the inevitable, and disappear from the journalistic world for good and always.

Sufficient money to build a brand new Court House will have been expended by the county within the next two years in veneering up the present structure under the general heading of "repairs." The Woodland Court House is a disgrace to Yolo county, and should be torn down and a new one built on its site.

Just as a Mongol leper was lifting a half grown chanticleer from his comfortable roost last night, the owner of that fowl happened along and taking in the situation at a glance, he seized the surprised and much terrified heathen by the queue and proceeded to give him such a lamming as he will not forget in a fortnight. *No arrests.*

Billiards are at a discount in Woodland this Winter. We noticed a county official the other evening try for an hour to induce some one to play with him, and who finally had to content himself with playing a double discount game with the "devil" of the *Yolo Mail* office. We are pleased to announce that the "devil" beat him.

A note from T. H. Hyatt, Sr., of Winters, tells us that we were mistaken in stating that he had given up agricultural pursuits. He is still engaged in farming, having sown a hundred acres to wheat on his ranch a mile or two west of Winters. Mr. Hyatt concludes his note by saying, "I do not expect to give up agricultural pursuits while I live."

The delicious fragrance of Webber's Boquet Cologne makes it indispensable for the toilet.

J. C. Smith, of Knights Landing, called in on us Monday. John is a bachelor, and is a candidate for two positions, for Sheriff, and for a position in some nice old gentleman's family as son-in-law. In the son-in-law matter we don't care how soon his aspirations may be realized, but as for the Sheriff business, we—but we won't talk about that now.

The County Jail is overrun with rats. Countless numbers of these pestiferous rodents can be seen running hither and thither in the lower jail at almost any time, night or day. How they got there, where they came from and how they subsist are questions we are unable to answer. Sheriff Barney is taking active measures to rid the jail of the pests.

Dan Edson and Pard Fenner walked over from the Landing yesterday forenoon. They adopted this plan of reaching Woodland on the ground that they did'nt want to further encourage the bloated railroad monopoly of this State, which, like an anaconda is gradually enveloping us in its loathsome—etc. They took care to utilize the railroad track in boofing it over, however.

Call at Mrs. W. W. Porter's and see the new mechanical plaiter.

The Ladies' Relief Society is doing good work in alleviating the sufferings of the poor of Woodland. They have more than one family under their charitable supervision, and should receive the support of all in their noble and self-sacrificing work. Contributions of clothing, especially such as is suitable for children, will be thankfully received by the visiting Committee.

The officers of Winters Lodge No. 243, I. O. O. F., were installed Tuesday night January 14th, District Deputy Grand Master R. B. Mosby officiating as installing officer. The following are the officers who were installed: J. D. Gregory, N. G.; R. S. Spaulding, V. G.; W. D. Bowen, Treasurer; Wm. B. Ball, Rec. Sec. The installatian exercises passed off pleasantly, and all seemed well pleased with the new officers.

A Woodland lady of uncertain age experienced a birthday not long since, and one of her very ardent old bachelor admirers, on being informed of the fact, made her the generous offer of a gold dollar for every similar anniversary she would acknowledge to. Now this happened to be a sensible girl, and it cost the old smarty who made the proposition just $46. He says he would'nt have believed it.

The *Mail* goes after the Board of Supervisors for not being more explicit in reporting the items of cost on public works, and refers especially to the Madison Bridge matter. It would be better that an exact statement of all expenditures by the county be made public, so that the tax-payers may see for themselves what disposition is made of their money. But when the *Mail* asserts, in so many words, that it believes the people who pay taxes are being swindled by the Board of Supervisors, or other officials, it is making a very grave charge; one that would warrant a thorough investigation.

By referring to the advertisement in another column it will be seen that a race for October, 1881, has been partially arranged. The race is rather out of the usual order, as it is to be run by colts of the foal of 1878, and of course those entering have to take the chances of their colts developing into race horses. There have already been two *bona fide* entries, the forfeit having been deposited in the hands of the stake-holder John Sproul, to whom all persons desiring to enter colts for the race will apply. This is a genuine transaction, the forfeit money to be placed at interest, and the winner to have the stakes with accumulated interest to the date of the race.

We had a call from Mr. De Pue, proprietor of an "Illustrated History of San Mateo County," and who proposes to produce a similar work for Yolo county. Mr. DePue exhibited a copy of his book, and we must say it excellent in every feature. The historical and statistical portions of the work are very accurate being compiled from official records, and must be of of great value to the citizens of San Mateo county. The engravings are one of the principal features of the book, and are done in the highest style of the art. We cheerfully recommend the projectors of this enterprise, Messrs Moore & DePue, to the citizens of Yolo county, believing that a work of the kind they propose to give us will be of incalculable benefit to all. Let them have that encouragement from our citizens they so well deserve.

The Ellis Band is practicing on some splendid pieces of music to be rendered at the grand benefit to be tendered them on the night of the 22nd of February.

Owing to the extreme cold, heavy frost and want of moisture, vegetation is in a very backward state in this section. The season so far greatly resembles that of 1864, the year of the great drouth.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The following officers of Woodland Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F. were installed by District Deputy Grand Master R. B. Mosby last night, J. J. Bowman, N. G.; R. H. Beamer, V. G. Elias Paterson, Rec. Sec.; Corbly Barr, Treasurer.

The Dime Social, held at the residence of C. S. Frost, Esq., Friday night, passed off very pleasantly, a large number being present. These home sociables are becoming very popular in this community. They are generally very enjoyable affairs.

Jesse Walters, and lady, who were recently married at Napa, were tendered a complimentary serenade Friday night. The happy couple were warmly congratulated by their numerous friends, and many wishes for their future happiness were expressed.

A party of Chicoites are out on a grand coyote hunt, there being a bounty of $20 per scalp offered by the sheep men of that neighborhood. So far, the *Record* says, they have bagged two of the varmints; that is, they are in close pursuit of one, and when they catch him and one more, it will be two,

They all use it—the Celebrated German Tonic Bitters. At Webber's.

At half-past six o'clock P.M. Thursday, a barn belonging to R. M. Huston, of Blacks Station was destroyed by fire. Mr. Huston, who had been in Woodland on that day, arrived home just in time to see his property succumb to the flames. The barn contained about ten tons of hay, and fifty bags of ground feed, which was all consumed. Loss $500 No insurance.

The safe was taken from the office of the Railroad Company at Davisville Friday, night and rifled of its contents. It is supposed that several parties were engaged in the robbery. Sheriff Barney took a man into custody Thursday who answered a description of one of the supposed robbers. Telegrams have been sent in all directions, and it is hardly probable that any will escape.

Persons who have been called upon lately by traveling canvassers for Pianos and Organs can learn something very much to their advantage by calling upon or writing to John F. Cooper, N. W. Corner 6th and J Sts., Sacramento, who is agent for the Mathusek, Weber, Haines, and the Pease and Hall Pianos; also Organs of different manufacture.

Rare Perfumes and Toilet articles suitable for Presents, at Webber's.

The *Mail* says that A. E. Noel, Delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Lake County, is the favorite up there for Congress. Noel ought to make a good race in Lake, as he has been identified with every party in the county within the past six or eight years. If being the champion political flip-flopper is any recommendation, then Noel ought by all means to be the nominee for Congress.

Benoit Brothers, French merchant tailors, have opened a shop on Main street a few doors west of the Craft Hotel. They intend to conduct this establishment in first-class style, and invite the patronage of all who desire good work at living prices. These gentlemen have had years of experience in the tailoring business, and will warrant all work which leaves their shop. No fit, no pay, is their motto. Give them a call.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

An extensive fire, consuming the greater portion of Chinatown, occurred in Colusa last Monday. The fire originated from the explosion of a coal oil lamp. One Chinaman was burned to death and considerable loss of property was entailed. There was no insurance on any of the property destroyed. It is reported that the bones of an Indian, supposed to have been murdered, were discovered among the ruins of the burnt district.

The Chinese New Year is at hand, and our celestial brethren are enjoying it in their own peculiar fashion. One of the principal laundry establishments kept "open house" yesterday, and received many calls from caucasian visitors. The Woodland Chinamen are very poor just now, being badly affected by the hard times, yet they all manage to pay their debts on the New Year. This is one characteristic that the whites might emulate with advantage.

The editor of the *Mail* comes out like a man and says that nothing would suit him better than to be nominated for Assemblyman next fall, and with commendable modesty says that he is just suited for the place. Well, he may be, but if he relies solely on his *merits* the chances are his name will be left off. A little "connubiating" is necessary to secure a place on the Yolo County Republican ticket, and as Wag never "connubiates" his chances for nomination are very slim.

An indigent Chinaman died at Chico the other day, whereupon a brother Celestial, named Ah Hing, took up a collection with which to give the defunct a decent burial. Instead, however, of using the money for that purpose, Hing fell up against a little game of tan, and lost part of the money in "bucking" thereat, and with the balance decamped for parts unknown, a proceeding not at all pleasurable to those other Chinamen who contributed to the burial fund of their deceased countryman.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Fashion Stables. Messrs. Marders & Lawson have taken possession of the new brick structure at the corner of Main and Railroad Streets, and will hereafter conduct a first-class livery business at that place. They claim to be able to furnish the best rigs in town, at reasonable rates. Mr. Lawson is well known in the livery business, being, we believe, the pioneer of Woodland in that line. Give them a call and see for yourself if all they claim be true.

Webber's Coral Tooth Paste is unequaled.

The Exchange Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, all the interior of the building having been newly calcimined, and everything put in first-class order. The present proprietor, Mr. M. H. Torrence, intends leaving nothing undone to make the Exchange a pleasant and popular hostelry. The services of a first-class French cook have been engaged and the house will be run on strictly anti-Chinese principles. We hope the Exchange will receive a liberal patronage.

At the regular annual meeting of the Woodland Library Association, held at the reading rooms on Saturday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Geo. D. Fiske, President; Mrs. J. M. Rhodes, Vice-President; Mrs. L. F. Craft, Secretary and Librarian; Mrs. F. S. Freeman, Treasurer. Directors, Mrs. B. Peart, Mrs. W. W. Brownell and Mrs. F. E. Baker. The ladies desire to return thanks to Mrs. Lina Schwalm for a generous contribution of books printed in the German language.

The area of San Diego county is set down at 9,699,840 acres, only 14,039 of which is in cultivation. In Santa Barbara county out of 2,649,600 area, 40,000 acres are in cultivation. The population of San Diego county is 13,278, and of Santa Barbara 12,000. The largest county in the State is San Bernardino, its area being 16,302,000 acres. Of this vast extent of territory only about 30,000 acres are cultivated. San Mateo county, with a population of of 12,500 cultivates 50,000 acres. In Kern county, 6,500 population, 27,000 acres are cultivated. Yolo has an area of 600,000 acres, of which some 200,000 are in cultivation. Her population is about 20,000.

We had the pleasure of shaking hands with Major Jeff. Wilcoxson yesterday. He was paying Woodland a flying business visit, and was looking and feeling well.

The Tax Collector has sent cards to all parties delinquent on personal property taxes, notifying them to come forward and settle immediately, or take the consequences of additional trouble and costs.

A number of gentlemen from the western part of the county were in town yesterday, among whom were B. F. Duncan, Sam Tutt and W. G. Duncan. They complain greatly of the want of rain, and have about given over the idea of full crops for this season.

In Memoriam.

TO MRS. FOWLER.

A father in Israel has gone to his rest,
You'll mourn his departure, but God loved him best.
He passed away calmly, without pain or sigh
From this world of sorrow to a mansion on high.
He fought through life's battles, the victory won,
His Father, well pleased, bade him welcome at home.
The smiles of his Savior, all beaming with love
Will greet him when entering the bright home above.
He rests from his labors, has received his reward;
A crown of bright jewels, prepared by his Lord.
A seat by his side, with a harp in his hand,
He'll shout Alleluiahs with God's chosen band.
Then weep not my sister, as those without hope;
That faith, which is precious, will still bouy you up.
God's promise to you He'll ever fulfill;
And strength He will give you to bow to His will.
Your husband's gone from you, but God is still near;
His hand will sustain you, and wipe every tear.
And when life is ended, you troubles all o'er
Brother Fowler will greet you where parting's no more. E. W. E.

Sunday Chronicles.

James W. Quick was a County Treasurer in Pennsylvania, and the day his term of office expired he displayed such quickness in getting out of the country that nobody has been able to find $10,000 of public money that he had in his charge officially.

Crime often manifests itself throughout the country in epidemic form, and so do hangings. Of late, considerable hemp has been utilized. The crop seems always scant, however.

The Russians find Turkey such a pleasant land that it promises to be hard work to get them out of it. The Sultan is too polite to talk of guns and powder, and outside influence may have to be secured before the unwelcome intruders will go. Everything considered, it is not unalloyed bliss to be Sultan of Turkey.

Rome was once saved by the squawking of geese, and the recent great fire in New York was discovered by the squeaking of rats. If New York proves as grateful as Rome did, the rat-trap business will suffer severely.

Colonel Fitzhugh, who achieved temporary fame while Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of representatives by declaring that he was "a bigger man than old Grant," has been elected Doorkeeper of the Texas Senate. Texas is a large State, and appears to require the services of a very large man.

A telegram from New York states that the native wine business of that city has nearly doubled in the past two years, and that the traffic in foreign still wines has decreased two-thirds in six years. There is no doubt but that the pure and wholesome wines of California are steadily winning their way to permanent popularity in the East. Their superiority and healthfulness are being generally acknowledged.

The rainy season thus far presents several marked features. Contrary to the semblance of the rule which prescribes that the higher the latitude the greater the rainfall, this season has witnessed copious showers in the south, while the central and northern sections have been denied their customary allowance. In the this time favored locality the rain thus far has exceeded that of last season. At Santa Barbara up to Jan. 15, 1878, eight inches had fallen; this year more than ten have thus far descended. The same relative proportion holds good for other southern points. The rainfall of the central and southern parts of the State has been about half of what it was up to date last year. It is exactly twelve months ago since the heavy storms of last year began, so there is no good reason for giving up the hope that the season may yet be sufficiently rainy for all needful purposes.

Folsom Letter.

FOLSOM, Jan. 20, 1879,

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The weather still continues cold and frosty. The ground froze to the depth of an eighth of an inch several nights during the past week. The late rains have enabled the farmers to plow, and they are now busy plowing and seeding for their spring crops. The mild and pleasant winter so far has proved a great benefit to all classes of laborers and times are brisk. Knights of the saw and chisel are constantly employed here, and the town is in a busy hum of labor. Hotels are crowded and the town is full of strangers.

Work on the Branch Prison ceased on Thursday last. Cause: Want of the metalic substance. Attachments to the amount of $2,000 were levied on the property a few days since to secure debts, while their are many who claim outstanding debts against the contractors. Folsom people were hoodwinked a few years since by one Miles, who swindled them to the tune of several thousand dollars, and they are now tender-footed and say they will not be humbugged again. It is the general supposition here that the contract will fizzle out. It is like a kangaroo, all its strength is in its hind legs; and it is further said that the building will never be completed until the State takes it in hand

The Trustees of Natoma School District have caused the school house to be repaired. New desks, furniture, etc., have been procured. The school is now in a flourishing condition, numbering fifty-two scholars. Miss Ida A. Davis, an amiable and accomplished young lady, is the teacher. V. T.

"Bee" Lines.

Eight deaths occurred in Sacramento last week—seven adults and one child. Six bodies were brought here from abroad for interment.

The Indian Chief Natchez returned yesterday, accompanied by two of his warriors, from a visit to the military headquarters at San Francisco, and continued on his way to Nevada.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Workingmen's Party was held at Fourth and K streets Sunday afternoon. Addresses were delivered by several speakers, who were listened to most attentively.

A man who arrived in this city last Saturday afternoon started out to "see the elephant" early in the evening, taking with him $200 in gold coin and about $16 in silver. He got on a spree but had sense enough to deposit his $200 with some hotel or business house, and now he forgets where he left it. The police endeavored to find it for him, but thus far unsuccessfully.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle* writing from this city on Saturday last said that quite a stir had been created here over a report that an arrangement had been effected by which, on Wednesday next, an organized effort would be made in the Convention to defeat the Constitution being framed, by substituting the old Constitution. Both the "report" and the reasons therefor must have been confined to the knowledge of a very few persons, as we have seen nobody that knew anything about it.

THE END OF IT.

It is safe to presume the end of the Public Scoool disgrace has been reached, says the *Spirit of the Times*, and the whole force of the indignation of the Board of Education has been expended in depriving four or five women of the means of earning a livelihood, because their necessities were preyed upon by undisguised scoundrels and villians, who have been allowed to go scot free. The whole thing savors of abject cowardice, if not of crime. Moore said the Board of Education would not dare to expel him, because if they did he would bring down too many in the ruin, and he was allowed to escape, to avoid arrest for perjury, and his expulsion was subsequent to his departure. If the few women who have been thrust out of the Department are a sufficient sacrifice to offer up on the altar of injured public innocence, all right, we can stand it if the public can, but we say that thus far the action pursued has been cowardly. The male malefactors in the dirty and disgraceful business have been hedged around and about by a protective divinity that has secured them from molestation, and we rejoice in exceeding gladness, for the honor of our sex, that not a man has been punished in the whole wretched Public School calamity, but that five unprotected hard working women, who permitted themselves to be robbed, in order to prevent starvation, or something worse, have been severely punished for their acts. We hope it may always be thus; because it establishes the claims of our sex for gallantry, chivalry and sympathy, particularly where womankind is interested. Hereafter never let the slander be uttered, that there are not men enough, in San Francisco at least, to punish women (and weak ones particularly) for their crimes. Faugh! some civet, good apothecary, the contemplation of the subject nauseates us.

MARRIED.

At the residence of J. J. McIntyre, in Napa Valley, Jesse Walters and Mrs. Carrie Goodson.

DIED.

In Accomac, Va., Dec. 11th, 1878, of consumption, Thomas P. West, only son of the late Dr. W. C. H. and Henrietta Parramore West, aged 21 years.

The deceased was a lifetime acquaintance of Dr. and Mrs. Parramore of Woodland. He paid them a prolonged visit some four years ago, during which time the dreadful disease of which he died was developed in his system. Bidding his friends in California goodbye, he went to his old home to die in the arms of his mother. He was a young man of much promise, bearing an unblemished character, and his loss

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1879.

The Wedding Day.

I.

Sweetheart, name the day for me
When we two shall wedded be,
Make it ere another moon,
While the meadows are in tune,
And the trees are blossoming,
And the robins mate and sing,
Whisper, love, and name a day
In this merry month of May.

No, no, no,
You shall not escape me so!
Love will not forever wait;
Roses fade when gathered late.

II.

Fie, for shame, Sir Malcontent!
How can time be better spent
Than in wooing? I would wed
When the clover blossoms red,
When the air is full of bliss,
And the sunshine like a kiss.
If you're good I'll grant a boon;
You shall have me, sir, in June.

Nay, nay, nay,
Girls for once should have their way!
If you love me wait till June;
Rosebuds wither picked too soon.

—*E. C. Stedman, in Atlantic.*

In a Rubber Suit; Paul Boyton's Floating Reminisencences.

"This was a small trip," said Captain Boyton. "When I started from Florence all the people were out, and the banks were lined almost all the way down to Pisa. I met with magnificent receptions everywhere. Starting in the afternoon, when the river was rising rapidly, I kept on all the afternoon, people standing out in the rain to look on. I passed the Villa of Ouida, near Signa, a village whose name the novelist afterward gave to one of her heroes. At Montopoli the Mayor came out to kiss me and nearly fell into the river. At twelve o'clock at night I heard the sound of music and saw torches all along the river, and knew it was Pontedera. The people were crowding so that I was afraid there would be an accident, and, as soon as I was out of the river, I made a rush from the bank. The municipal guard came around to protect me from the crowd. Headed by the city band we marched up the town, the people literally jumping over one another to get a look. One fellow who, with his mouth wide open, was talking rather big to a guard, had a torch jammed down his throat. The next morning I was marshalled down to the river again by the guards and the band. At twelve o'clock that day I got down to Pisa. Here, also, there was a splendid reception and I was entertained at a big banquet by the Humane Society. From Pisa I returned to Florence again."

In the Arno, at Florence, Captain Boyton had a very narrow escape with his life. Somewhat in a spirit of bravado he determined to pass a dangerous dam across the river called the Pescaja. He had no sooner got into the water than he found he had something more than he expected. "The rush of the water over the dam," said the captain, "turned me plump over. I came rushing down the stream and in an instant was over the Pescaja. The moment I was over I was grasped as in a vice between the fall of the water and the return wave. I could not move and could hardly breathe. I was kept there several minutes, and had the dam been placed directly across the stream I should never have come out alive. But it was slanting, and the action of the water gradually worked me from the centre to the side, where I passed safely through. I heard afterward that one gentleman bet 10,000 lire that the Pescaja would be my grave. No one could help me, although there were thousands looking on. The bodies of drowned persons have been taken out at this place after they have been in for weeks, I certainly thought my last hour had come. It was a Christmas eve; my only thought during the fearful struggle was the sorrow my death would give to those I love at home." In Florence, after that, the the people sang songs about the Captain; no less than three pieces at the theatres referred to his voyages; fictitious histories about him were sold and photographs for which he never sat were hawked about.

Captain Boyton next went to Rome, and while there thought he would take take a trip down the Tiber. He went as near to the head of the river as he could go—to Orte. The Mayor drove the Captain from the town to the station, blowing a horn. "I went into the river in the afternoon. The night came on terribly cold. The river flows through the Campagna Romana. It was terribly dark. Every now and again I got a cheer from the people, but in a minute it was lost. I did nothing but shoot rapidly all night until four o'clock in the morning, when I suddenly drove right among a flock of wild geese. The whirring and cackling as they swam was something frightful. I was as much scared as they were. About six o'clock I was caught in an awkward manner in the branches of a tree which had been washed out into the stream. I had to hack myself free with a knife. I kept running all that day. The river wound about so much that people frequently saw me pass several times. All the day I heard the music of the hills. That night I scared the life almost out of a shepherd. I did not know where I was, but I heard a dog barking and so I clambered out of the river. The fellow came and looked at me a minute, and then away he went across the plain. That night I was met by the Candtieri del Tevere. This was above Rome. We kept on that night and next morning until we arrived close to Rome. The current was very rapid. For miles before we reached the city the people were coming out on horseback and on foot and saluted us with cheers and *vivas*. At three o'clock I came sailing into Rome, and it was a sight to be remembered. In one house there was a band playing 'Yankee Doodle,' and a great American flag was displayed. The reception was something indescribable. Going into Rome the people were crowded into every possible space. A barge 'turned turtle' in the river, but all the people were saved. I landed at Ripetta Grande. So great was the pressure of the throng that the iron band about the waist of my dress was crushed like an egg shell. The bersaglieri did their best to keep the people off, but the throng was immense. We were feted splendidly—no end of dinners, suppers and balls."

After giving an exhibition at Naples, Boyton began to think of crossing the Straits of Messina and daring the dangers of the famed Scylla and Charybdis. Before doing this he gave a display in the Bay of Naples, swimming from the Island of Capri to Naples. There were many spectators on the Chiaja, among them the late Victor Emmanuel, before whom he afterward gave an exhibition in the navy yard, after which the King gave him the Order of the Crown of Italy. A musical composition was also given him by one of the best Italian composers. The only thing in the way of the crossing was dread of sharks, which are known to infest the Straits. Determined to test the matter Captain Boyton went into the market one fine morning, bought some meat, went outside with it in a boat and began fishing for sharks, the Captain of the Port showing them the most dangerous part. "The flesh floated about on the water for a short time," says the Captain, "and went down. We then threw another piece out. Immediately there was a terrible tumbling in the water and the meat was snatched and carried away. So there really were sharks. I felt very miserable at the idea of giving up my enterprise. One day I happened to go into a cafe, when I heard two fellows betting about me. One said he would bet a thousand francs I could not do it. No one but St. Francesco, who went over on his cloak, could cross there. I thought if a saint could do it, I could do it, too. I went up to the fellow and said: 'I'l bet you a thousand lire to twenty that I will do it.'"

Captain Boyton got several gentlemen and a newspaper representative to accompany him in two boats, and they all went on board at four o'clock in the morning of the 16th of March, 1877. They sailed across and got to the coast of Calabria at daybreak. "When I started," said the captain, "the wind commenced to blow pretty heavy, indeed, it was blowing a sirocco. The tide was setting toward Faro, the entrance of the straits. I took a big knife with me; one gentleman had a spear and another one had a harpoon; the editor of the *Gazetta di Messina* had a lot of pistols and knives. He did not want to go, but he was put into the boat; It was looking pretty rough now. Just before I went into the water an old gentleman came around and said: 'I lost a boy just like you in that water.' That was not encouraging.

"I slid into the water, trying to remember two or three prayers. I braced myself up and had the knife ready. I swam along as quickly as I could. We had a boat all the time keeping a lookout. There was a heavy sea on. When I got in mid-channel I took one or two drinks. A few minutes afterward I was getting very near Charybdis. I was looking around just as the foremost boat rose on a big wave. Right under it I saw what I thought to be a shark. I was ready with my knife. I was very nervous and hallooed out. The editor of the *Gazetta* was in the bottom of the boat praying. The boats were an awful distance away from me. The shark darted first to one side and then to the other. Presently he turned on his back and made a dart toward me. I was ready and gave him a jab under the mouth. We both went under together. I only got a blow from his tail. I waited awhile, but did not see any more of him. You could just see a dark trace of blood on the water. I got away as quickly as I could. I did not want to stay long in that place. I was not attacked again that day. The tide was carrying me right on to the place where we had fished for the sharks, but boats came off from Messina, and they and the fishermen, all hallooing and splashing, frightened away everything. I was full an hour without being able to make a yard. That was in Charybdis, but I held my own until the working slackened, and then crept in. All the American ships had flags out and were dipping them up and down. I shook hands with myself that day. The editor of the *Gazetta* was nearly dead. They had a banquet prepared for me, but I was quite sick. I sent for the doctor and found I had a rib broken. As soon as I got plastered up off I went again. We saw the editor of the *Gazetta* in the middle of a large crowd, gesticulating and describing the whole affair. He was the hero of the day."

After a trip to Malta and Tunis Captain Boyton went north again, first to Lac Trasimene, a lake celebrated in Roman history. He was invited to pay the lake a visit and paddle across it. This he did in about six hours. Here the only serious accident that occurred during the Captain's voyages took place, two persons being drowned by the capsizing of a boat. The next river visited was the Rhome, down which he passed from Seyssel to Lyons and Arles—a perilous journey of 500 kilometres—performed in sixty hours. He started on the 12th of May, and soon shot away with terrible rapidity. "Such a rapid motion," says the Captain, "makes you greatly excited. Your heart beats fast; you seem as if you had such enormous power, whereas you have no power at all. There is something in the danger which pleases and thrills you. I remember running through the hills very swiftly. On the slopes I could see here and there an old woman with a cow. Each cow seemed always to have an old woman attendant in that country. Every two or three miles one would catch sight of me, look for a second and then skedadle—she and her cow. I saw one old dame to whom I rose and said, "*Bon jeur*" She crossed herself, cried "*Jesu Maria!*" and went off at a rapid trot. You can hear an enormous distance on the water. I have heard a steamer on the Mississippi twenty-five miles away. The water rushing past you keeps you awake all night.

The first man I met was at daybreak. He had a bottle of cognac, and said, "Captain, I have been waiting for you." The people had come out on the river with him. The distance I had run was about one hundred and fifty miles. The people about here came out and shouted, "Look out for the rapids!" I would sing out, "On which side?" "On the left," they would cry. Then it would be "On the right." At last it was "Danger in the middle all along." I took a look at it. It is a rapid, running amid big black rocks and crossed by a bridge which was black with people. I went into it. I could not stop myself, and shot through like an arrow. The last thing I remember was being carried against the wall of rocks. I was half blinded. A priest came with a little flask of cognac and gave me a drink. Then I asked the distance and bore away again. At every place along the river I had a kind reception. At one place I saw a countryman on the bank. I rose and sang out, "Ho, ho!" He stared for a minute, and then said:

"Who is there?"

"The devil."

"Where are you going?"

"To Lyons."

"Well, get along, then; you are going home."

I came flying into Lyons as the clock boomed two. I had been exactly twenty-four hours under way. I got a magnificent reception there. From Lyons I went at the rate of twenty kilometres (fifteen miles) an hour. Many people came off in boats and accompanied me down the stream. The banks were broken here and there and the country flooded. Sometimes the river led me into a grove of trees. I went on that night and all the next day and night. I then reached Pont St. Esprit. It is the longest stone bridge in the world. The river gathers up and rushes through one arch. The next day I arrived at Corles, where all the population was out to receive me. The Mayor sent a lot of policemen to escort me to the Mairie, and then in the procession after it was over. I had to carry my flag and my boat, and so march through the town.

After visiting Marseilles Captain Boyton went to Amiens to do the Somme from the latter place to Abbeville, a journey which he performed in twelve hours. Leaving Amiens in the morning he reached his destination in the evening. He was there unfortunate enough to receive some shots fired by a man who was out duckshooting, and who took the Captain's feet, which he could just see, for a couple of ducks. A few of the shots passed through his costume, but did no particular injury. He then took a journey down the Loire from Orleans to Nantes, a distance of about 400 kilometres, leaving the former place on the 8th of December, 1877, and arriving at Nantes on the 14th.

Of this journey Captain Boyton says:—"I started down this river on Saturday morning. The Loire is full of quicksands. I ran until Saturday night. Passing Blois, I struck an obstruction imbedded in the sand which nearly broke my leg, and I had to stop until the next day. Then I continued my journey. Sunday and Sunday night I was frozen over; ice covering my entire costume. I had my little boat with the lamp on it as travelling companion. On Sunday night I was running along when I heard the tramping of feet on the bank and the singing of a drunken song. I turned my lamp full on myself. Immediately the noise of song and footsteps ceased; then I heard a scampering along the road, and that was all I heard or saw of the fellow, who doubtless went home with the full belief that he had seen something uncanny.

That same night I ran upon a quicksand and stuck fast. The boat with the lamp swung loose and I was gradually sucked in almost up to my neck. I thought my time was come. The lamp glared right into my face and I could not get away. It was awful to be held there with your face almost level with the river and to see the shining, glaring water sliding—sliding away past you into the darkness. I was all taken aback. I remember the current was very light. I worked and worked, until the sand slackened, with the desperation of one who realized that if he failed to get free his doom was sealed and not a trace would be left on earth to tell of his dreadful end. At last I got myself free, and, after that, paddled on to Tours. There was an immense crowd out to receive me here. I glided on to the city by the light of detonating rockets. I stopped to have some hot vine, then commenced again and bore on day after day, being cordially received almost everywhere. At one village the Maire would persist in receiving me, and so I had to stop all night. My last night on the river I stopped in the house of the brother-in-law of Jules Verne."

Surely if Jules Verne himself had been there he would never have allowed the gallant Captain to leave without first getting from him the story of his remarkable voyages, which he would work up into a book as interesting as the "Voyage to the Moon" or "Three Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Tight Squeeze.

A man of 50, shrouded in an ulster and carrying a whip in his hand, and followed by a woman who looked fully as old, entered a Woodward avenue store the other evening to make some purchases. They talked together as man and wife would, and pretty soon the woman saw something in a showcase to interest her. Her elbows were placed on the glass, and there was a crash which startled everybody in the store. The husband took in the situation at a glance, and remarked as he made for the door:

"Well, I guess I won't buy to-day, as I'm in a hurry."

The wife started to follow, but the merchant called to her, and she in turn called to her husband, who paid not the least attention. The merchant, however, overhauled him as he was unhitching his team, and said:

"See here, sir, you must pay for the damage done by your wife."

"My wife! Do you call that woman my wife!" replied the man.

"Why, I thought she was; she came in with you."

"Can't a woman go into a store with a man and not be his wife?" protested the man.

"But I am your wife—of course I am!" put in the woman, coming up just at that time.

"You are, eh?"

"Of course she is!" indignantly exclaimed the merchant. "Come now, I want my pay."

"How much?" queried the man, looking from one to the other.

"Well, about twelve shillings."

The man hesitated, but finally counted out the money, while the woman took a seat in the sleigh.

"And you admit that she is your wife?" queried the merchant as he pocketed the money.

"I 'spose she's a relative."

"But isn't she your wife?"

"Why don't you tell him I am, John?" urged the wife.

"Oh! you keep still!" he growled, as he kicked the snow off his toes; "if that 'ere damage had been twenty shillings instead of twelve, I wouldn't have even owned you for a brother-in-law! Hitch along and bless yer stars that I haint as mean as some husbands!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Undeterred by former failures, California will again attempt the culture of cotton.

A Russo-Oriental Capital.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Tiflis, the capital of the Trans-Caucasia: In the geography I used to study when a boy it said the women of Georgia, of which Tiflis is the capital, were the handsomest in the world. This may have been true once, but it certainly is not true now. The Georgian women are short, fat, and dumpy, with very broad jaws, which make you think of the Irishman's wall, built five feet broad and four feet high, so that if it ever tumbled down it wouldn't fall over. They have beautiful black, creamy eyes, if cream were ever black or could be made so, and possess a type of beauty which might have pleased a Mahomet, but do not, cannot please a Yankee. They wear a blue velvet tiara, set with gems, and over it a white lace veil or a white silk handkerchief, but are otherwise dressed in the French style. After Constantinople, I suppose Tiflis, a city of nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants, is more a meeting place of the east and the west (Asia and Europe) than any other city in the world. The variety or costumes is very great and really very pleasing—more so than that of any other place I was ever in. The big-nosed Armenians, with their silver belts and hanging sleeves, are omnipresent and own the greater part of the city. (Those hanging sleeves make me think of the long nails, one or two on each hand, which some people, in shocking bad taste I think, allow to grow.) They have a proverb here, 'A Greek can outwit two Jews and an Armenian two Greeks." I referred to this proverb an Armenian with whom I was trying to trade, and he ungraciously completed it, or rather lengthened it, by saying: "Yes, and an American can outwit two Armenians!" I told him he was right, that an American *could* outwit two Armenians, but not in the same way. An American wouldn't seek to do everybody, but he would seek to establish a great trade by being honest, or at least by doing business in an honest way. A few sales and enormous profits (if he can get them) is the principle an Armenian goes upon. He cheats himself in the long run. Of Tiflis it may be said more truly than of any other part of the world, "One-half of it doesn't know how the other half lives." Draw a line through the city just east of the great bazar, and you will separate it into two parts, one the handsome Frank or Russian quarter, and the other the horrid Asiatic quarter. You go through the former saying, "How beautiful all this is!" You go through the latter saying, "What can you do with such people? They ought to be burnt out, themselves whipped and fumigated, and told to be decent. What disgusting odors! Bah!" The Russian government has, in my opinion, done wonders at Tiflis. Formerly the whole of the city was like the miserable eastern half, but now the western half rejoices in a boulevard, with spacious, handsome shops, the Grand Duke Michael's palace, a college, schools, etc. The government organizes itself into a building and loan association for improvement purposes, and advances the money, or the greater part of the money, to erect stores, houses, etc., charging five per cent. interest and taking a mortgage on the property. It is in this way that the better part of Tiflis has been built, chiefly by Armenians. The government is going to pursue the same course at Batoum. It is an admirable policy, and England never did anything better for the development of her colonial estates. There are thirteen Englishmen at Tiflis, about two hundred Frenchmen, and a large colony of Germans. The foreign and the wealthier native population are, for the most part, very dressy and very gay. They frequent the public gardens in great numbers Sundays and evenings, and also in midsummer, to escape the heat of the day. The river Kur flows through the town on its way to the Caspian and bottle green and purple mountains, studded with Russian arsenals and old Georgian fortifications, shut in on the north and south. The houses have balconies, very light and airy. The portion of the houses shaded by them is painted a lighter color, thus producing the effect of a blue silk, green silk, etc., lining.

I did not think, when I began this letter, to have a dialogue to report, but so it is. An English lady, who must have arrived last night, passed just now along the balcony in front of my window at the hotel of the Caucasus, and meeting her son near by held with him the following conversation, which—my word for it—I report verbatim:

Mother—Now, John, I want you to tell me. Has anything bitten you? Have you had any bites?

John—Bites! I am all covered with bites.

Mother—Oh! (shrieking) I was afraid so.

John—Don't be distressed, mother.

Mother—Are they—*are they* fleas, or what?

John—Fleas by the thousand, gnats by the hundred, and bedbugs by the score.

Mother—Oh! I shall die, I know I shall.

John—Don't, mother, don't.

Mother—What shall we do?

John—Get some Persian powder, I suppose. Murray recommends it.

This is a delicate subject to approach, but it is one the traveler has to do with. Fleas, to say nothing about other insects, are the great scourge of Mediterranean and Black sea travel, especially the latter. The thin-skinned New Englander, who knows what Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc., mothers are as housekeepers, feels, when attacked for the first time a sense of overwhelming guilt. "What have I done," he asks, "to be so afflicted?" Women break down and cry, in their affliction—it is so loathsome, so horrible. As for remedies, I have tried pennyroyal, which was recommended to me by a physician, now a member of the faculty of the Boston university. This I used when traveling in the country parts of France, but it did no good; and as for Persian powder, it is my experience that nothing less than a bushel for nightly distribution amounts to anything. You must wait until nature comes to your relief, and provides you with a thicker skin, such as Frenchmen, Italians, Turks, and all the rest of those fellows have. I wish I could offer better consolation, but I cannot. I have suffered miserably from fleas alone. They have driven me, at times, nearly distracted. The best hotels in Southern Russia abound in them, and the Caucasus is the worst of all the Russian Black sea possessions in this respect. I wish Mark Twain had traveled here. He is the only man to treat the subject properly. Two-thirds devoured by vermin, his voice weak and faltering, and serio-comic literature would have been such a gainer!

Boston's Flower Medium.

Robert Cooper, of Boston, writes to the New York *Sun:*

In the year 1876 there appeared in the *Sun* a long account by Col. H. S. Olcott, of Mrs. Thayer, the flower medium of Boston, giving her history and his own experience relative to certain occult phenomena that occur in her presence. The principal phenomena referred to is the bringing of flowers in great quantities and variety into closed rooms. She has been at various times subjected to a variety of tests in respect to these flowers, and, notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of the thing, it has been clearly proved that by some inexplicable process flowers are produced under the circumstances alleged.

It having been suggested that if flowers could be introduced into a closed room it would be but a step further to obtain them in a box. I proposed to Mrs. Thayer to make the trial, to which she consented. I accordingly purchased a box, in size about one foot square. It was an ordinary packing-case. Into the top I had a piece of glass fixed so that the inside might be seen without opening the lid. A number of reliable persons assembled to witness the experiment, and, after they had examined the box inside and out, it was locked with a padlock, which had been bought for the purpose, and which had never been out of my possession until that moment. The box was further secured by a strip of gummed paper, at each end of which a seal was affixed. The light was turned out and the company sat round the box singing for some time, and it was at length agreed to look and see if anything had occurred.

A light being struck, something was observed in the box. It proved to be a Japanese handkerchief that had been left lying on the table. The box was then removed and the light extinguished, and a number of fresh-gathered flowers principally lillies and roses—and a large bough of fir-tree came upon the table. This was all that occurred on this occasion.

A few days after another trial was made. The box having been fastened in the same way as before the company sat in the dark, and after the lapse of ten minutes or so a loud noise was heard, as if the box had been smashed to pieces. On examination the box was found to be perfectly sound and the seals intact, but inside were a number of beautiful flowers, two newsyapers, and a photograph. More flowers came on our again extinguishing the light. None of these objects, so far as is known, were on the premises at the time excepting the photograph, which had been in a box in an adjoining room.

A few days ago another trial was made. On this occasion at every angle of the box was attached a sealed strap, and the lid was secured by two seals, on which Col. Olcott, who was present, impressed his signet ring. In a short time several flowers were found inside the box, and a piece of similax about a yard in length.

At the close of the first two seances a certificate was signed by all present, setting forth the facts, the number being fourteen on the first occasion and ten on the second.

Without offering any theory by way of explanation, I content myself with simply recording the facts as they occurred, deeming them worthy of the attention of scientific men. The passing of one material substance through another is involved in the experiment, which, according to ordinary experience, is an impossibility; but if the fact occurs, it proves there is some power in the universe that can, under certain conditions, transcend the ordinary natural laws, and it becomes a matter of the greatest interest and importance to determine the nature of that power and its *modus operandi*, for this alone can render intelligible the laws and properties of matter, and throw light on other recondite subjects.

The Population on Wheels.

The newspaper carrier who serves papers to the attendants in the Permanent Exhibition building goes his rounds at the rate of twelve miles an hour. He travels on machines not unlike roller skates, which are called pedomotors, according to the inventor, Mr. J. H. Hobbs, an architect, on Walnut street, above Fifth. The day is not far distant when the whole city will be on wheels, when pedestrians will be skimming through the streets at the rate of ten miles an hour without any more effort than is now put forth in perambulating half that distance.

The pedomotor consists of four tough, light wooden wheels, supplied with an outer rim of tough India rubber. These wheels are secured to a frame the shape of a foot, which is strapped to the pedal extremities in the usual manner. Unlike roller skates, the wheels of these little vehicles are not under, but are placed on each side of the foot, thus giving the wearer a good standing as well as a solid footing. The rear wheels are three inches in diameter, while those in front are but two and a half inches. This gives the foot a slight incline, and when in motion has much to do in impelling the pedestrian forward. Extending from the toe, with a slight curl toward the ground, is a piece of casting termed the pusher, which is simply used in mounting an elevation or steep incline. From the centre of the heel a small brass wheel extends backward, serving as a guide as well as a brake. The whole scarcely turns the scale at a pound weight. In using them no more effort is required than in ordinary walking. The wearer steps with his natural stride and is amazed to find himself skimming over the ground so rapidly with so little muscular effort. Mr. Hobbs explains the mystery of the rapid movement in this manner: A man whose stride is thirty-two inches will traverse forty-eight inches, or one-half further with the pedomotor. This is because the body is in constant motion. For instance, says he, the traveler starts, and while he raises one foot to step he continues rapidly onward until that foot is set down and the other raised to make another step. This gives him more momentum, and away he goes over two miles in the same time that it would take him to accomplish one mile with the feet. No effort of the body is required for their use, as in skates. The traveler simply plants one foot before the other and finds himself whizzed along at a lively rate.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Noble Lords.

If an unfortunate nobleman gets into the divorce court, or is guilty of any sort of peccadillo, all the world wags its head over the wickedness of a bloated aristocracy. Princes and nobles are but ordinary men, and their temptations to go astray are greater than those of any other class. What wonder, then, if they should often play the role of a Lord Rochester or, under more favorable conditions, of a Lord Frederick Verisopht? Without, however, seeking to justify any of the peers of the realm, who, like Lord Aylesford, seek the easiest and swiftest methods of getting to the devil, it must be candidly admitted that the aristocracy are not all bad, and that there are a vast number of well-born personages who devote themselves in the most unselfish manner to the doing of good works in the church and the world. The present royal family have a not unworthy record of philanthropy. Since Andrew Reed began his great work of building orphan asylums in London, and owed so much of his success to the friendly aid of the late dukes of Kent and Sussex, the royal family has been ever ready to support similar enterprises. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge are experienced chairmen of charitable dinners and liberal donors to benevolent movements. The Duke of Connaught takes the chair at temperance meetings and uses his powerful influence to promote teetotalism in the army. The Princess Mary of Cambridge, wife of the Grand Duke of Teck, exhibits a constant interest in an orphanage founded by and named after her royal highness. The Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, has been mainly instrumental in introducing *creches* (public nursing establishments, where infants are taken care of daily while their mothers go to work) into London. Prince Leopold suffers from constant ill-health, but he is a most active helper in church work, and contemplates taking holy orders if his health will permit. Of her majesty, Queen Victoria, no American needs be told that she sympathizes with every good word and work among her subjects.

The peers of England are not all of the Aylesford type. The dukes of Argyle, Bedford, and Westminster are men of high philanthropic and religious character. The Duke of Argyle is a Presbyterian elder, the Duke of Bedford gave the "Bunyan Statue" to the town of Bedford, and the Duke of Westminster recently presided at the festival of a Baptist church. The Marquis of Lorne, the new Governor-General of Canada, is the author of a paraphrase of the Psalms, and his wife, her royal highness, the Princess Louise, is a total abstainer. The Marquis of Townshend devotes his whole life to the labors of benevolence. The Marquis of Bath is a "workingman's friend" in the truest sense. The Marquis of Hartington, leader of the liberal opposition, is president and chief promoter of the splendid schools lately opened for London clerks and warehousemen. The Marquis of Ripon has all his life been first and foremost in establishing mechanics' institutes, which owed their origin to Lord Brougham and Dr. Birkbeck. By common consent the Earl of Shaftsbury is recognized as the "Prince of Philanthropists." His life has been entirely given up to religious and reformatory movements. The Earl of Mulgrave is in holy orders and most laboriously performs clerical duty as a simple curate. The Earl of Rosebery, who recently married the Baroness Hannah de Rothschild, is an active social reformer, as is also the Earl of Dunraven, who may also be called a citizen of New York. The Earl and Countess of Dufferin have a transatlantic reputation for activity in good works. Earl Granville is a teetotaler, and never more at home than when presiding with grace and dignity over a philanthropic gamering. The Earl of Carnarvon supports workmen's clubs, and is a man of mark among social reformers. The Earl of Beaconsfield, before age and infirmities grew upon him, was pleased to interest himself in the improvement of the dwellings of workingmen. The Earl of Derby has always been regarded as a sound financial reformer, near akin to Mr. Gladstone in that respect, though held by party allegiance to general conservatism. The earls of Kintore, Hoden, and Cavan are accustomed to deliver religious addresses.—*London Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.*

IN HIS STOCKING.—They shoved along on a window-sill in the post-office to give Wicked Jack room to sit down, and then resumed their conversation about Santa Claus gifts. One boy got a knife, another a pair of skates, and the third stammered a little as he stated that he received a diamond pin.

"And you traded it for a dog?" inquired one.

"Well, no; I gave it to the baby to play with and he swallowed it."

"Diamonds is good 'nuff for common buteblacks," observed Jack as he cleaned his nails with a tooth-pick, "but you orter seen the gold watch I got! I tell you the fourteen diamonds and twenty-one pearls in the cases made me scream right out when I hauled it from the stocking! I was so weak in the knees I could hardly git down town."

"And is it up home?" inquired a boy with a frost-bitten ear.

"Up home! Do you think I'm 'lasses candy!" scornfully replied Jack as he got down. "Not much! I rented it to a member of the Legislature at two dollars a day."—*Detroit Free Press.*

At the meeting of the Franklin Institute Dr. Isaac Morris, Jr., exhibited a modification of the microphone for stethoscopic purposes. It is like the ordinary Bell telephone, but with the magnet and coil replaced by a metallic tube which can be adjusted endwise by means of a screw at the end of the handle. A small carbon cup is inserted at the end nearest the diaphragm. To the center of the inner side of the diaphragm another short tube is attached, having also a carbon cup. Each tube is connected to binding posts. A pointed piece of carbon rests on the two carbon cups, which are placed half an inch apart, and the circuit is completed with a Bell telephone. This instrument is very delicate; but, though the Philadelphia College of Physicians have been favorably impressed by it, in certain positions it does not work well.

The Emperor William and Prince Bismarck are fairly overwhelmed with threatening letters. Never mind 'em, William, never mind 'em. We get them too, lots of them, but they hardly ever sue. Stand 'em off, just as you've always done, till times are easier.

C. F. GRISWOLD.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
COOKING RANGES,
STOVES,
Tin, Sheet, Iron and Copper Work.
THE RICHMOND RANGE
—AND—
The Bonanza Stove!
The very best in market; all sizes on hand.
Tin and Sheet-Iron Roofing, Gas Fitting and Plumbing in all their branches. All work guaranteed.
Store, Two Doors West of the Postoffice, Woodland.
SIGN OF THE BIG TEAPOT no6w

WOODLAND BAKERY,
OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.
Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers Cakes, etc.
WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
Bakery on First street,
Near Capital Hotel. se3dw

REMOVAL.
J. A. Wilson,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to
111 J. STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.
au7-3m

Fall Trade.
1878.
Langville and Madison,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
—AND—
General Merchandise,
AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.
Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of
Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf Hardware,
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent will be reducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
au1-3m.

H. WACHHORST,
IMPORTING
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
79 J Street, Sacramento,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,
Invites attention to his
Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.
Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade, like coin quality of Silver Forks and spoons.
JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.
RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.
CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.
SUNDRIES.—Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.
WATCHES.—Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will foward to any part of the country at factory prices.
CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendules.
DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.
Orders Promptly Filled.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.
My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.
Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.
79 J Street, Between 3d and 4th.
oc11-3m

THEY HAVE ARRIVED
50 CASES OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Hats, Etc., Etc.
27 CASES
HARDWARE
All bought at the Manufacturers.
—AND—
WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.
Come and see for yourselves and purchase where you can
Save the S. F. Jobbers' Profit.
F. S. FREEMAN & CO.
WOODLAND AND CAPAY, CAL.
oc12-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO,
Corner of K and Seventh Streets.
This Hotel having been newly refitted and refurnished is now ready to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.
no1w1y BLESSING & GUNNELS, Prop.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Ten divorces were granted last week.

There are 56 public schools in the city.

There were 5 suicides in the city last week.

There were 210 through emigrants arrived by rail last week.

The Custom House employes have donned their new uniforms.

During the month of December 1014 Chinese departed and 178 arrived.

The amount of customs dues paid at this port last week was $66,712.

There were 31 examinations for insanity last month and 21 commitments.

The steamer *Granada* which left for Panama last week had aboard 19 Chinese.

There were 46 marriage licenses issued from the County Clerk's office last week.

There were 114 deaths in the city last week, a decrease of 6 from the list of the previous week.

The wife of Isaac Michael gave birth to three boys last week. Their combined weights were 18 pounds.

Four hundred more of King Alcohol's staff bolted during the last week and donned the blue ribbon.

There are now on the way to this port 82,000 tons of tonnage, against 112,000 at the same time last year.

The *City of Peking* sailed for China last week with $237,881 in treasure and 197 Chinese in the steerage.

There were 38,488 pupils enrolled at the public schools the past year; the average attendance was 26437 8.

Police officer Thomas J. Stanton, has been arrested for shooting, unwarrantably, a prisoner, last week.

There were 704 patients treated at the Pacific Dispensary for Women the past year, and 2,511 prescriptions filled.

The Little Sisters' Infant Shelter gratefully acknowledges the sum of $100 as a present from Mrs. D. O. Mills.

The Central Street-Railway Company has reduced the conductors' and drivers' salary to $2 25 and $2 per day respectively.

Since the first of the month 150 applications for retail liquor licenses have been filed with the Board of Police Commissioners.

Sixty men obtained situations through the Free Labor Exchange last week to go to work in Oregon upon Government contracts.

During the year 1878 3,572 warrants were issued out of the Police Court, of which 1,102 were for battery and 461 for vulgar language.

There were for the past year 288 children taken in and cared for by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of this city.

John Noonan, E. W. Casey and John Hagan, Ex-Street Superintendent, have been arrested for conspiring to defraud the city in sewer contracts.

Since the first of July last 183 wheat-laden vessels have cleared from this port—of which 26 have arrived out, leaving 157 cargoes afloat.

There were 671 passenger arrivals by sea during the month of December at this port, and 1739 departures, an excess of departures of 1068.

Captain Howard, of the late wrecked steamship *Georgia*, has been suspended for a term of two years, for his carelessness in the navigation of the wrecked vessel.

The applications for liquor licenses which have been signed by the Police Commissioners, were presented at the License Office on Saturday. About fifty were presented from noon up to 3 o'clock.

The engine which furnishes the electric light power at the Palace Hotel is a twenty-five horse, but it is represented that with an eight-horse power it keeps eight lights blazing with the glare of 16,000 candles.

The annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company shows that during 1878 there were 34,400 through immigrants for California over their road. In 1877 there were 47,300; in 1876, 52,300; and in 1875, 53,400.

It is stated that a man, now believed to be a fugitive from justice, sailed on the ship *Panmure*, bound for Queenstown, on the 4th instant, paying $1,000 for his passage. It is thought to be either John A. Moore or Laurence P. Hall.

Henry Foster, a youth of 16, accompanied Miss Hilton to a theatre one night last week and after suitably seating her, excused himself for a moment, returned to her apartments and carried off $800 worth of diamonds. He was arrested and has acknowledged the theft.

The balance of $4645, which remained in the hands of the Citizens' Yellow-Fever Relief Committee at the conclusion of its labors, has been turned over to the Park Commissioners, who will expend the amount in engaging men at $1 per day to work on the Park during the winter.

The ten-cent certificate tax last quarter netted the treasury $1,860 00, and the principal transfers were as follows: Best & Belcher 1,117, Crown Point 1,385, Yellow Jacket 1,776, Eureka Consolidated 1,07 1, Savage Mining Company 1,487, Alta Mining Company 1,119, Mexican 2,396, Ophir 2,570.

City Physician, Dr. Black, has extracted a portion of the bullet from Mrs. Crossley's forehead. The bullet appears, after entering the head, to have divided into three parts. The Doctor is confident of his ability to extract the remainder of the lead, and says that the unfortunate woman will recover.

United States District Attorneys having received instructions from Washington to search the records of Probate Courts, and in cases where the taxes have not been paid upon the estates of deceased persons, to commence suits against the administrators or executors, the requisite documents are now being made out to enforce the payment of delinquent legacy taxes.

J. C. Duncan, of the defunct Pioneer Bank, was escorted by a Deputy Sheriff to Marchand's Restaurant on Christmas Eve last, where he and a number of his friends partook of a bounteous feast set for the occasion. It is asserted that the privilege is extended to him of a ride to the Cliff House as often as he chooses, and that his quarters at the County Jail are those of the matron's. A clever man is Sheriff Noonan.

Assistant United States Treasurer Sherman reports that his total receipts in December were $3,914,189, of which $445,581 came from customs' dues, $127,834 from the internal revenue tax, $32,583 from sales of public land, $47,087 from the Postoffice Department, $1,363,726 from disbursing officers, $1,191,008 from transfers, $345,669 from subscriptions to the four-per-cent loan, $319,160 from coin witheld in lieu of United States notes, and the balance from miscellaneous sources.

A decision has been rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the case of George Reynolds against the United States, taken to Washington, by appeal from the Supreme Court of Utah. The case involves the whole question of polygamy in Territories, and the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress for its suppression. Reynolds was indicted by a Grand Jury for contracting a bigamous marriage. He was tried in the Third Judicial Court of Utah and found guilty. He appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and finally to this Court, which now affirms the judgment of the lower tribunals, and decides that Congress had power to pass laws prohibiting polygamous marriages in Utah, and that such laws are constitutional.

P. S. O'Brien, of Raleigh, North Carolina, the alleged kidnapped invalid brother of the late deceased "Bonanza King," W. S. O'Brien, of this city, in company with his long supposed deceased wife, accompanied by her daughter, the accused kidnappers, who have been quartered at the Baldwin Hotel for some days past, mysteriously disappeared with their supposed victim on Friday night of last week. About 7 o'clock in the evening they paid their bill and informed the clerk that they were going to take apartments at the Palace, as their presence would not be known there, and that in so doing they would not be so continuously annoyed by press reporters and a host of curiosity-seeking persons, and Mr. O'Brien's weak condition would not justify the least excitement. A large number of persons had, during their stay at the hotel, among the number a particular friend of the late W. S. O'Brien, attempted an interview and in every instance were refused. Mrs. J. C. Flood and daughter, the evening previous to their departure, were admitted, and the secrets of the conference are unknown; but it is rumored that the immediate object of her visit was for the purpose of a compromise, and that the mission was successfully accomplished by the payment of a large sum of money to P. S. O'Brien. On Tuesday of last week Mrs. Macdonough and family engaged a suite at the Baldwin, immediately adjoining that of the O'Briens, and she was in close conference with the family up to the time of their departure. The clerks at the Palace say that they are not there. Their whereabouts are now unknown, but it is supposed that they have left the city.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The storm in the East has entirely abated.

There were sixty failures in New York last week.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is on his way to St. Petersburg.

Tsing, the Chinese Embassador, has arrived at Madrid.

Judge Hunt, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is dead.

The subscriptions to the four-per-cent. loan yesterday were $11,093,550.

Gen. Grant has had enthusiastic receptions in the cities of Ireland, except Cork.

The Republicans of Colorado have nominated Professor N. H. Hill for United States Senator.

Nothing is known in St. Petersburg of the Ameer's intention to seek Russian protection.

Senator Sargent, who has been in Florida for his health, has returned to his post in Congress.

Anna Dickinson proposes to re-enter the lecture-field soon, with a lecture on "Platform and Stage."

The Republicans of Pennsylvania have nominated J. Donald Cameron for United States Senator.

During the past six years Edison has received 100 patents, nearly all for telegraphic improvements.

German Socialist leaders are still emigrating to America. Eighteen agitators recently sailed for New York.

The mortality of the plague at Astrakhan and other places in Europe, is estimated to be ten per cent. of the population.

Tung Chung, the First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, leaves Washington to take charge of a legation on the Island of Cuba.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs to London that, of 2,500 Communists undergoing sentence, 2,000 will be pardoned within three days.

During the year 1878, there were 1,243,241 gallons of California wines received at New York. Most of these wines were shipped by sea.

The French Government proposes to pardon all Communists, except four hundred ringleaders and participators in the massacres.

The cold weather in the South has been unparalleled. At Vicksburg, on the night of the 5th, the mercury fell as low as to twelve degrees.

The Government of Brazil proposes the extinction of all monastic orders and the application of their property to the redemption of the national debt.

Bismarck and Emperor William are favorably considering a project of inviting European sovereigns to Berlin to concert common action against Socialists.

The elder of Senator Sargent's daughters, both of whom have studied medicine, is practicing at the Freedman's Hospital, in Washington, having graduated.

The new French Cable Company proposes to lay two cables—one from Brest to Cape Cod, and the other from Land's End to Nova Scotia, both by the way of St. Pierre.

The James river has been blocked with ice, and navigation suspended. The canal is blocked its whole length, and all industries dependent on water supply are closed.

A prominent engineer of Cincinnati, has made a contract to build a railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa, in the Holy Land, the railroad to be narrow-gauge, and forty miles long.

During the past week 270 cases of scarlet fever were reported to the New York Board of Health, against 224 the previous week. There were 54 deaths from that disease during the week.

The Secretary of the Treasury has bought considerable silver bullion from Germany recently. bullion owners of that country having made special contracts for the sale of bullion at lower figures than the miners of Nevada, Colorado or California would sell for.

A St. Petersburg telegram of a recent date says: "The Ameer entered the Russian Territory not in consequence of the success of the British, but to invoke the mediation of Russia. The Ameer will receive sympathetic hospitality, but the idea of mediation is an illusion."

There are now in port under engagement to load wheat twelve vessels, of 16,312 tons of tonnage, having a carrying capacity of 480,000 centals. This is the smallest number of wheat vessels in port in seven months. There are 65,000 tons of discharged tonnage in port, and 80,000 tons on the way here.

Upon leaving Union Hall one night last week, Senator Bones, of Alameda, a back-sliding workingman, was attacked by a mob of several hundred infuriated workingmen and pretty roughly handled, and would, without doubt, have suffered severely at their hands, had not a squad of police arrived and rescued him.

The Pope has sent to the bishops of the Catholic Church a very important encyclical letter, in which he speaks at length of the condition of the church and the Holy See, and explains what he has already done and what remains to be done. The document will shortly be published, and it is believed it will create some sensation.

The National Woman's Suffrage Convention, which met at Washington last week, appointed a committee of ladies to wait on the President. They informed him that there were 20,000,000 women in the United States, he having ignored that fact in his recent message, and that it would be wise to make some mention of them in future messages.

The extreme cold has extended all over the country. A remarkable ice gorge is reported at Richmond, Va., extending from Richmond bar to the graveyard, nine miles. At the latter place the ice is reported packed to the bottom of the river, at least twenty-five feet deep. Navigation is stopped and will probably remain so for some time.

A Washington dispatch says: Letters from banks from various parts of the country, received by the Treasurer, say they are receiving more gold than they are paying out. Treasurer Gilfillin expresses the opinion that the gold balance in the Treasury will increase largely, and that in a short time it will be as difficult to put gold out as it has been silver.

Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, speaking before the Senate Committee, in opposition to the pending House bill, on the reduction of the tobacco tax, asserted that the enactment of the bill would cause an annual loss to the revenue of not less than $9,000,000 in receipts from the taxation of tobacco, and of at least $2,000,000 in revenue from cigars.

A Washington dispatch says: In the first five working days of the new year, Secretary Sherman sold $28,000,000 of the four-per-cent. bonds, a fact unprecedented in the history of funding operations. The banks which have six-per-cent. bonds on deposit with the Treasury to secure their circulation, are withdrawing them to sell before the premium drops off, and replacing them with four-per-cents. This exchange, which has just commenced with regard to the series of 1867, will cause a demand of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 worth of four-per-cents.

The condition of affairs in England is partly indicated by the following cablegrams from London: Fifteen hundred men are now engaged in the railway strike.

Five hundred coach-builders struck in Liverpool against an increase of their hours of labor from fifty-three to fifty-six and a half per week. Simultaneously with this movement similar strikes occurred in many large towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Five hundred shipwrights employed in the Middleboro Ship Yard struck against a reduction of wages. The men were paid off and the yard closed.

At Fort Robinson, Nebraska, one hundred and fifty Indian prisoners were confined, waiting to be sent to the Indian Territory. Except thirty, they were unwilling to go. One night last week they made a dash through the doors and windows of this prison, in defiance of the guard, and fled to the open prairie which was covered with snow. They were pursued by several companies of troops who fired upon and killed thirty of them. Thirty-five were captured. Five companies went in pursuit of the others.

Since the above was written, later dispatches report forty killed, fifteen wounded, and from forty to fifty recaptured. Trouble is feared from Spotted Tail's and Red Cloud's bands. Fifty Cheyennes are still at large. The troops are in pursuit. They have three Napoleon twelve-pound guns with them.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR.—Exports for the first half of the month amount to about 25,000 bbls, an increased movement as compared with the past three months. Some 16,000 bbls of this went to China about the 1st, the steamer taking a full cargo, as none other sails until about the end of the month. There is rather more activity in the local trade, but it is not brisk. Stocks are large and prices barely maintained with more tendency to ease in sympathy with wheat.

We quote, Superfine common, $4 12½@$4 25; Superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; extra superfine, $4 62½@$4 75; choice and extra choice, $5 25@$5 50; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75@$5 12½.

WHEAT.—Clearances for the first half of the month embrace only about six cargoes, with something more than 200,000 centals. There are very few ships loading, and these by one or two firms who are the only buyers, besides our local millers. These latter pursue the usual cautious policy, buying from hand to mouth. Last week some of them being out of stocks, and finding a few easy sellers, they purchased quite largely. Foreign and Eastern markets are firmer with an upward tendency, but the speculative demand which takes cargoes now loading here is wanting and we are not benefited. The market closes dull and drooping.

We quote superfine, $1 55@$1 60; fair to choice milling, $1 65@$1 75; shipping, $1 60@$1 70.

BARLEY.—The continued drought holds the market firm, but buyers are cautious and there is very little taken on speculation, although a good deal is so held as producers are convinced matters cannot be any worse. Brewing is quiet with a fair local demand, and firmly held at quotations.

We quote feed, 85c@$1 00; (all gold); brewing, $1 10@$1 25; chevalier, $1 50@$1 80.

CORN.—Receipts and offerings are smaller. There is a fair demand at current rates, and the market steady.

We quote yellow, 92½c@$1 00; white, 95c@$1 00.

OATS.—The demand is for choice feed, of which stocks are small. Poor to fair is in more than ample supply and very dull with hardly any demand.

We quote milling at $1 45@$1 50; good to choice feed, $1 35@$1 40; common to good feed, $1 00@$1 25.

RYE—The best offer for choice this week is $1 22½ held at $1 25.

We quote $1 15@$1 25.

BUCKWHEAT—There is little offering, and no buyers for that little.

We quote $1 00@$1 25.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran is dearer under small stocks and good demand. Barley is cheaper.

Bran, per ton	16 00@17 00
Middlings, per ton	22 00@23 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	24 00@25 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	22 00@24 00

HOPS.—We quote from the *San Francisco Prices Current*:

A dealer's circular from New York gives the receipts since September 1st in that city as, 37,839 bales, against 84,286 bales last year. Exports for same period aggregating 12,740 bales, against 41,225 bales last year. A meeting of growers at Coopertown, N. Y., estimated the cost of production at 12½c per lb, and the market at the same place ranges at 5@13c, as to quality. All is discouraging. Our own market is as before, dull and drooping with large stocks, a showing no better then our Eastern neighbors.

We quote California 8@10c; Oregon and Washington Territory 6@9c.

WOOL—A local dealer has issued his circular, which agrees in the main with our own figures of a week ago. It is estimated that unsold stocks here aggregate 1,500,000 lbs, mostly low grade and dirty fleeces, held at 8@13c; with a few good Northern at about 15@16c. We quote as before with nothing doing. There is a good deal of activity in the way of baling and otherwise preparing purchased stocks for shipment East. The General McClellan will take a large cargo round the Horn. The outlook so far as the weather is concerned, is bad for the spring clip and worse for next years'. The sheep are in good condition and have feed still, but next summer and winter will bring wide spread ruin. Smaller farmers and more diversified cultivation is our safeguard against all casualities.

We quote: Northern, Fall, 10@17½; Southern, Fall, 8@13c; northern, choice, 21@22c; northern, fair to good, 19@20c; southern, fair to good, 14@18c; Eastern Oregon, 18c; Valley 20@22.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Supply and demand about balance, as the latter is stimulated by a decline. Receipts are nearly all of choice and none falls below good. For second grade there is a very strong demand as all packed kinds are gone. Any good now here are arriving from the East is soon taken at full prices. Some new cheese is coming in, but we do not look for much making while butter rules so high. Eggs are in excessive receipt and tendency lower daily. Outside shipments have about ceased, but our own product is more than ample.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 32½@35c; common to good roll, 25@30c; Cheese, California, 10@12½c; Western Cheese, 10@12c ₱ lb; California Eggs, 27½@32½c; Eastern, 20@25c; Utah, 25@27½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Choice hay is scarce and wanted; dearer receipts of all kinds are meagre and the market stiff.

We quote: Wheat, good to prime, ₱ ton $16 00@$17 00; wheat, fair to medium, $12 00@$12 50; oats, wild, ₱ ton, $8 50@$12 50; barley, choice, $12 50@$14 00; barley, ₱ ton, $9 00@$10 50; stock, $7 50@$10 00; straw, ₱ bale, 60@70c.

BAGS AND BAGGING—The market for wheat bags hinges on the rain, nothing doing in its absence. In barley and bean bags there is expected the usual business as our Southern counties are getting plenty of rain.

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 8½@9c; Hand-sewed, 22x36, 8½@9c; Gunnies, as to weight, 13@13½c; Oat bags, favorite sizes, 14@15c; Wool sacks, heavy, 50@52½c; Wool sacks, light, 47½@50c; Flour bags, ¼-sacks, 4½@5c; Flour bags, ½-sacks, 8@9c.

PROVISIONS—There is plenty of hog product coming from the East, where prices are low, our own packers are deterred from operating. The market is very dull and dealers are still shading rates to induce business. Beef is dearer.

We quote: California plain Hams, 9@10; Eastern Canvassed C. S. C. Hams, 10@12½c, as to brand; California Lard, 8@8½c; Eastern do, 8@11c; California Bacon, 7@9c; Eastern Bacon, 8@10c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₱ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₱ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ₱ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH—We note sales of Alaska and Columbia River fall at $1 20. Fraser River quoted at the same.

We quote, $1 32½@$1 35 for 1-lb tins; bbl, $11; hf bbl, $6 00; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Pacific, bdls 5@6c ₱ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₱ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₱ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00@$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2, $2 00@$2 25.

POTATOES—Receipts have been quite large during the week, but there has been an active demand for all good to choice lots, and the market has ruled strong with some tendency to advance. The demand is mostly consumptive, and little has gone into store, excepting River Reds which are weak and depressed. At the close the market is about the same. Sweets are about done and more or less nominal.

We quote: Choice, $1 40@$1 50; Good, 1 25@$1 35; Fair, 90@1 00c; Poor, 75@80c; Onions, $4 00@$4 50; Sweet, $1 50@$3 00.

POULTRY—Turkeys are dull and cheap. For other kinds, Chinese New Year creates an active demand at full prices. Choice young roosters are dear.

We quote: Turkeys, alive, 16@19c; Hens, ₱ doz, $6 00@$9 00; Roosters, ₱ doz $6 00@$8 00; Broilers, ₱ doz, $5 00@$6 00; Ducks, ₱ doz, $6 00@$9 00; Geese, ₱ pair, $3 50@$3 00.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—There is a strong demand for winter lambs; meats are all unchanged; beef firm; hogs weak.

We quote: Beef, first quality, dressed net, ₱ lb 5½@6½c; beef, second quality, dressed net, ₱ lb 4½@5½c; beef, third quality, ₱ lb 4@4½c; mutton, choice, dressed, ₱ lb 3@4½; hogs, first quality, gross, ₱ lb 3½@3¾c; hogs, second quality, gross, ₱ lb, 3½@3¾c, hogs, dressed, ₱ lb, 5@5½c; veal, small, ₱ lb, 7@8c; veal, large, ₱ lb, 6@7c; lamb, spring, ₱ lb, 10@12c.

HONEY—There is no export movement, and only a fair local trade. Stocks are reduced and prices fair for choice.

We quote: Comb, 8@11c; strained, 4@6c.

BEESWAX—There is nothing doing. Sellers would take our quotations, but there are no buyers.

We quote 20@22½c.

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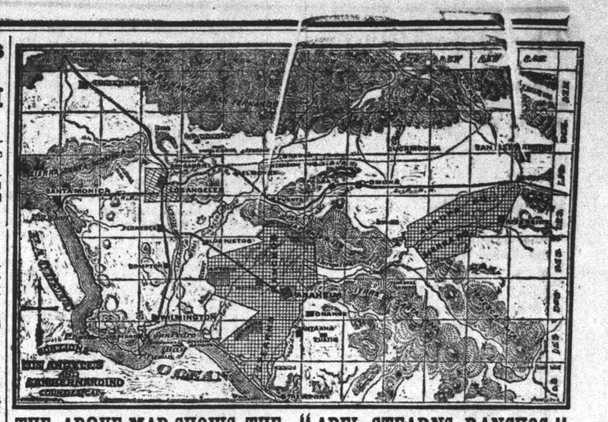

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JOHN SULLIVAN, N. E. cor. Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, offers to make to order the best French Calf Leather BOOTS, at from $8 to $9: California Leather Boots, $6; Gaiters and Alexis Ties, $5 to $6; French Calf Oxford Ties, $4; California, $3 50; Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order. Persons in the country ordering Boots and Shoes to the amount of Twelve Dollars or more will be allowed a reduction of four per cent., so as to make the express charges light. I sell Boots and Shoes of MY OWN MANUFACTURE ONLY. Boots and Shoes sent C. O. D. Positively one price.

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Double Sets leathertraces $20.00. Chain trace Harness $15 up. Saddles $8.50 to $50.00. Single Harness $15 to $75. Side Saddles $10 to $75. Orders by express or mail promptly filled. Discount allowed on orders for two or more saddles or Sets of Harness, 10,000 Buggy and Lash whips at bed rock prices. A discount to storekeepers. Send for Catalogue. W. DAVIS, 421 Market St., San Francisco.

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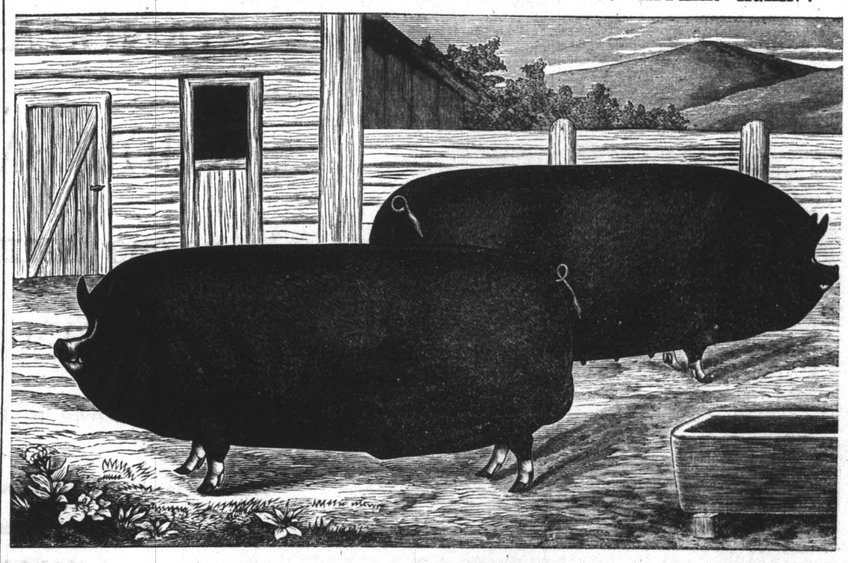

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE ME IN WHAT PAPER YOU SAW THIS.

**ROL

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, January 23, 1879.

JOTTINGS AND CLIPPINGS.

No, Illinois has got no oil wells, remarks the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*; but she has the fattest Senator in the United States.

Carl Schurz is carrying favor with the Indians, the Detroit *Free Press* alleges, in order that he may be elected chief when he loses his present situation.

The Teller Committee in New Orleans is busy in getting witnesses that will swear to anything that is required. Several of them are negro women of the Eliza Pinkston facility of repeating the story they are instructed to tell. But John Sherman's cunning is wanting.

A donkey may be made an actor if the right incentive be given. Joe Emmet introduces in "Fritz" one that brays every evening at exactly the proper point in the play. This is accomplished by showing the donkey a bunch of carrots, of which he is inordinately fond.

The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who refused to certify to the State of California, as swamp, certain lands in township 11 north, range 2 east, Monte Diablo meridian, which, with one exception, have been patented for pre-emption settlers.

An Ogdon correspondent referring to the prospects of that place and its railroad connections says: "The Utah and Northern, now running into Idaho nearly two hundred miles, and is opening up new fields of trade that will grow as this important road extends into Idaho, Montana and ultimately to tide water at Portland, Oregon.

The Washington *Capital* says: If Mr. Hayes really intends to appoint a disabled Radical politician to succeed Bayard Taylor at Berlin, he should not overlook the claims of Hippie-Mitchell. At a pinch Hippie-M. could be credited to Pennsylvania, on the ground that one of his families resides in the western part of that State.

The Washington *Capital* says: Colonel Fred Grant has unlimited leave of absence to go to see his papa in Europe. Perhaps he is to be Prince of Bulgaria. His father would make a splendid King—of Bulgaria—and we wish they may both stay there. The price of whisky will certainly fall over here if the principle of supply and demand be not a delusion.

The Convention appears to have refused to expel Dr. O'Donnell, so-called, from his seat as a member of that body, but there also appears something peculiar in the manner in which the vote was obtained on the result decided. So far as the presence of O'Donnell in the Convention is concerned, the matter is of small account. He will be entitled to his vote, but his influence for good or evil is gone.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: There is too much talk about paper at par being more convenient than gold or silver. In some transactions and sums paper is convenient of course, but a little gold and silver in the pocket is not distressing. One can carry a good deal of coin without inducing spinal disease, and the wear and tear of purses and pockets need not alarm the most sensitive political economist.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: It is a downright pity that the choice for President on the Democratic side could not be left to the Republican politicians, and the Republican candidate be chosen by the Bourbons. Both parties now seem to be much more worried over the selection that their opponents are to make than over the choice of their own side, and each crowd are continually trying to help the other fellows out of the dilemma. It is curious to observe this anxiety about other people's business.

The fastest train in England is the "Flying Dutchman," a Great Western train which makes the 77 miles from London to Swinton in 87 minutes, or at the rate of 53 miles an hour. But the Pennsylvania railroad runs a train that rivals it. It covers 90 miles from Jersey City to Philadelphia in 110 minutes; from New Brunswick to Trenton, 26 miles in 27 minutes; from Millstone Junction to Deans, 5.66 miles in six minutes. There is one stretch of 3 miles that is made in 163 seconds—less than 2¾ minutes.

Bosnia is not at present a very valuable appanage. Its export trade is confined to a small number of cattle, and the horses are so bad as to be useless for military purposes, and worth only about $10 apiece. Hogs and sheep, of which there are together 3,000,000 to a population of 1,000,000, are the chief wealth. It conveys some idea of Bosnian roads to state that the special correspondent of the Vienna *Free Press* lately telegraphed that he actually saw five horses sink into the mud up to their heads, and thus lose their lives. They have no other means of conveyance ordinarily than pack horses, for the one railroad is half under water.

The maxim that "the darkest cloud has its silver lining," has found forcible illustration in Scotland. An old lady of Glasgow was left a legacy of £2,000. She was worth at the time from £8,000 to £10,000; so she sent the legacy to be invested in the City of Glasgow Bank. When the bank failed, she would have to make good the amount invested to the depositors, which almost drove her distracted. She waited for the demand to be made, and as no one called, made inquiry of the condition of affairs. To her great relief she ascertained that the £2,000 had never been invested. It had been stolen by her agent. This incident is good romance, but it affords no opportunity for a moral.

The latest novelty in London is a Tonga Islander, one Mr. Mpopom-ha-ha. He is nearly 50 years of age, of mild and prepossessing appearance, remarkably intelligent, and a practical Christian. The Captain who abducted him had him instructed, and so remarkably docile and gifted was he that he is now lecturing. His lectures are accounts of savage life in his native land, and are said to be highly interesting. One great personal attraction about him is that he admits that in 1860, when he was a cannibal of cannibals, he said his family ate a New York missionary. He offered part of his earnings as lecturer as compensation for this uncanny banquet; but no relative has as yet come forward to claim the dividend.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands Tuesday adopted a written report, prepared by McDonald, in accordance with a verbal report made by them at the last session, adverse to the memorial of McGarrahan, praying for legislation to correct and validate an alleged defective record of patent claimed to have been issued to him for the Rancho Panoche Grande, covering the New Idria quicksilver mines in California. Some members of the Committee reserved the right to bring up for future consideration a proposition to refer to the Court of Claims all the questions involved in the conflicting titles or alleged equities of McGarrahan, the New Idria Company, and the United States, respectively, coupled with a proposition to appoint a receiver for the property, pending the proposed judicial determination.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher discourses as follows: The reason why General Grant will be the next Republican nominee for the Presidency is, that he is the only man whom colored citizens down South know for "shuah." Lincoln, Sumner, Morton and Grant set them free. Three are dead. Grant is living and can command their vote solid. Hence his probable nomination—and certain defeat. For the Republican party contains too many men like Geo. Wm. Curtis, Carl Shurz, Wm. M. Evarts and Rutherford B. Hayes—men of conscience, who will "bolt," rather than seem to uphold, in the name of philanthropy, a political machine with Grant for a figurehead and the "Senatorial group" lading official soup to greedy underlings all over the land; underlings whose whole notion of public duty is to sneeze when Senators Blaine or Conkling take snuff!

An Adventure of Malibran.

The following adventure is told of Malibran, whose voice excited the most unromantic minds to folly. She was resting in her dressing room at the theatre, after singing Desdemona, her passionate soul still trembling with the emotion of the part, and the tears and applause of her listeners. A person entered and begged her to go to her mother, who had been taken ill. A carriage (not her own) was at the door; she was whirled through the streets and led much to her surprise and fear, into a strange house, and to an exquisite boudoir, hung and carpeted with rose-colored silk, where the beautiful songstress was left alone, after being assured by her attendants that her mother was well, that the message was a cruel subterfuge, but that her captivity would only last while she sang the song of the "Saule." On the low seat lay a lyre such as that which thrilled in Malibran's fingers as she sang Desdemona's touching song. At first she determined to resist, but after a short time of ennui and anxiety, her mind reverted to the evening and almost unconsciously she took up the instrument and sang the "Romance de Saule." As she concluded, sounds of enthusiastic applause and trembling accents of delight came to her through the silk hangings, and she was then conducted to her home. The next morning she found on her table a casket, containing a magnificent pair of ear-rings. Inside the cover, written with diamonds, was the word "Merci." But the event remained a mystery to her forever.

Not as Exact.

A sharp little girl once proved that the language of mathamatics was not as exact as it should be. "Five from five leaves how many?" was by-and-by asked of a bright-eyed little Miss of four summers. The little thing up with her fingers and went at it. For a time she seemed exceedingly puzzled, but at length her eyes snapped, and she lifted her head confidently. "Five!" she said, with most assured emphasis. Curious to know how she had arrived at the solution, the teacher asked her to explain. "Why," replied the child, holding out her two hands and placing them side by side, "zere's five on 'at hand and five on 'at. Now I take away 'ese five from 'ose five, and—'ere zey be—five!" About as fine a piece of ocular demonstration in the way of a logical dilemma as you will often meet. To "head off" such sharp little discoverers and accountants, it will be in order to say, "five from itself, how many?"

Probate Notice.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.
In the matter of the Estate of JOHN HENRY STRIPPEL, deceased.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOHN HENRY STRIPPEL, deceased, having on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1879, come into the possession of said Probate Court, and a petition for a probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary thereon to JACOB GRIESEL and JOHN HENRY OESTE having been filed by them,

It is hereby ordered that SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 1879, at one o'clock P.M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Town of Woodland, in the County of Yolo, be and the same is, hereby appointed the time for proving said Will and hearing said application; when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and may file objections in writing to the granting of Letters Testamentary to said petitioners.

It is further ordered, That notice be given thereof by the Clerk of said Court, by publication in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County.

And it is further ordered, That subpœnas be issued to the subscribing witnesses to said Will, and that citations be issued and served upon the heirs of the said testator residing in said County, to appear and contest the probate of said Will, at the said time appointed.

Dated January 4th, 1879.
E. R. BUSH, Probate Judge.
Attest: a true copy. D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
[SEAL.] By JAMES C. HARLAN, Deputy.
W. B. TREADWELL, Att'y for Petitioners.
ja9w3t

Trustee's Sale.

ON APPLICATION OF THE SACRAMENTO SAVINGS BANK, and pursuant to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by A. W. TUCKER and ELLEN TUCKER to C. H. SWIFT and C. H. ROSS, and recorded in Book "K" of Mortgages at page 562 and following, records of Yolo County, State of California, and because default has been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured thereby, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for gold coin, in front of the Court House door in the Town of Woodland, Yolo County, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY FIRST, 1879, between the hours of One and Two o'clock P.M., the following described property: Lots number Four and Five in the block number Ten, in the Town of Woodland, together with all the improvements thereon.

C. H. SWIFT, Surviving Trustee.
Jan. 2d, 1879. ja9w4t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John Henry, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executrix of the Estate of JOHN HENRY, dec-ased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Executrix, at the office of L. S. TAYLOR, in the City of Sacramento, corner of Fifth and J streets.

Dated, January 3d, 1879. ANN HENRY.
L. S. TAYLOR, Att'y for Executrix. ja9w5t

ST. NICHOLAS!

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Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co., in 1873, began the publication of ST. NICHOLAS, an Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, with Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge as editor. Five years have passed since the first num ber was issued, and the magazine has won the highest position. It has a monthly circulation of

Over 50,000 Copies.

It is published simultaneously in London and New York, and the transatlantic recognition is almost as general and hearty as the American. Although the progress of the magazine has been a steady advance, it has not reached its editor's idea of best, because her ideal continually outgrows it, and the magazine as swiftly follows after. To-day ST. NICHOLAS stands

Alone in the World of Books:

The New York *Tribune* has said of it: ST. NICHOLAS has reached a higher platform, and commands for its service wider resources in art and letters than any of its predecessors or contemporaries." The London *Literary World* says: "There is no magazine for the young that can be said to equal this choice production of Scribner's press."

Good Things for 1878—9.

The arrangements for literary and art contributions for the new volume—the sixth—are complete, drawing from already favorite sources, is well as from promising new ones. Mr. Frank R. Stockton's new serial story for boys,

"A Jolly Fellowship,"

Will run through the twelve monthly parts—beginning with the number for November, 1878, the first of the volume,—and will be illustrated by James E. Kelley. The story is one of travel and adventure in Florida and the Bahamas. For the girls, a continued tale,

"Half a Dozen Housekeepers,"

By Katharine D. Smith, with illustrations by Frederick Dielman, begins in the same number; and a fresh serial by Susan Coolidge, entitled "Eyebright," with plenty of pictures, will be commenced early in the volume. There will also be a continued fairy-tale called

"Rumpty Dudget's Tower,"

Written by Julian Hawthorne, and illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. About the other familiar features of ST. NICHOLAS, the editor preserves a good-humored silence, content, perhaps, to let her five volumes already issued, prophesy concerning the sixth, in respect to short stories, pictures, poems, humor, instructive sketches, and the lure and lore of "Jack-in the-Pulpit," the "Very Little Folks' Department, and the "Letter-box," and "Riddle-box."

Terms, $3.00 a year; 25 cents a Number.

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FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY!

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Basket Cloth, all shades	22½c "	Good Men's Cassimere Pants, all wool, $3.00 and upwards.	
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10 yds good Canton Flannel	1.00	Canton Flannel Shirt and Drawers	40c
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4 yds good Shaker Flannel (¾)	1.00	Bleached Table Linnen, per yard	60c
5 yds good Shaker Flannel (¾)	1.00		
6 yds good Shaker Flannel (¾)	1.00		
8 yds good Ticking	1.00		
Best Brussels Carpet, choice patterns	95c		
Best Hemp Carpet	20c		
Best Ingrain Carpet	37½c		
3 Ply Carpet from 75c to	$1.00		
Marble Oil Cloth	50c		

BOOTS & SHOES.

Heavy Men's Boots per pair	$3.00
Men's Buckle Shoes, "	2.00
Ladies' Calf Shoes, "	1.37½
Misses Calf Shoes, "	1.13
Children's Calf Shoes, "	1.00
Ladies' Fine Button Shoes, per pair	2.00
Ladies' Fine Kid Fox Shoes, per pair	1.25
Ladies' and Gents' Plush Slippers, per pr.	75c

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JOAN THE MAID,

by Mrs. Charles, author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family."

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And it has a larger circulation in England than any other American magazine. Every number contains about one hundred and fifty pages, and from fifty to seventy-five original wood-cut illustrations.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1878-79.

Among the attractions for the coming year are the following:

"HAWORTH'S", a serial novel, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnette, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." The scene of Mrs. Burnett's new novel is laid in Lancashire; the hero is a young inventor of American birth. "Haworth's" is the longest story Mrs. Burnett has yet written. It will run through twelve numbers of the Monthly, beginning with November, 1878, and will be profusely illustrated.

FALCONBERG, a serial novel, by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar," "The Man who Lost his Name," &c. In this romance, the author graphically describes the peculiarities of Norse immigrant life in a Western settlement.

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by Geo. W. Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falconberg." This story will exhibit the state of society in Creole Louisiana about the years 1803-4-5, the time of the Cession, and a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the present Reconstruction period.

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN POETS. This series (begun in August with the portrait of Bryant (will be continued, that of Longfellow appearing in November. These portraits are drawn from life by Wyatt Eaton and engraved by T. Cole. They will be printed separately on tinted paper, as frontispieces of four different numbers. Illustrated sketches of the lives of the poets will accompany these portraits.

STUDIES IN THE SIERRAS,—A series of papers (mostly illustrated) by John Muir, the California naturalist. The most graphic and picturesque and, at the same time, exact and trustworthy studies of "The California Alps" that have yet been made. The series will sketch the California Passes, Lakes, Wind Storms and Forests.

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